COMMERCIAL GAZETTE RAILWAY

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

1183-Vov. XXVIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1858.

STAMPED....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE,

JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 6.1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every USINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS dues confided to him.

ilm.

Immediate attention on the part of buyers to the following heir late and present prices. Such an opportunity as the pre-ting in CHEAP SHARES probably never occurred, and may

DIVIDEND MINES.

North Roskear. Calstock Consols. Alfred Consols. Boscean. Bedford United. Drake Walls.
North, West, and East
Basset, and Wh. Basset.
Hingston Down. NON-DIVIDEND. Holmbush

*Castell (Limited).

*Porkells United.

North Tavy.

Virtuous Lady.

East Aifred Consoli

*Pedn-an-drea.

Wheal Harriert.

Great Hewas.

*Wheal Zon.

*Wheal Lovel.

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dare, consequently,

t present prices, eithe

Caru Brea.
Rosewarne Cons Mary Ann.
Wheal Wrey.
Fowey Consols.
Botalluck.
Condurrow.
South Frances. Caro Bres. mi Kitty (Lelant). Worthing.
Kelly Bray.
Ludcott.
Wheal Grenville.
Rosewarne and Herland

Rosewarne and He Tehidy. South Condurrow.

nost at either nominal or very low prices, amongs consequently, deserving of special attention. The it prices, either in the shape of an advance in price mage profits at present prices, values, and profits at present prices, values is, or both.
Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.
STATE ADNEEDL

JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, MINING SHARE DEALER.

WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, AND

ER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, AND SHARE LIST.

Scalifies which shareholders and the mining public have encountered in seeking rices of mine shares, &c., daily or weekly, has induced me, at the suggestion of my riends, to publish a "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, AND SHARE shich will be published every Friday (in time for post).

Whe desire to have copies regularly sent them, will be supplied for an annual sin of £1 ls., or 6d. per copy.

FETER WATSON.

FETER WATSON.

FETER WATSON.

FETER WATSON.

SHARES FOR SALE,
2 Margaret, 4401/2,
5 North Basset, £12.
5 Par Consols, £181/4.
5 Providence, £5.
1 South Caradon,
1 South Frances, £2271/2.
100 Sortridge Consols, £6s.
5 St. Ive's Consols, £25.
NON-DIVIDENCE. 100 Sortridge Consols, 26s.
5 St. Ive's Consols, 22s.
NON-DIVIDEND.
100 Great Hewas, 16s. 6d.
10 Great Aired, £5%.
10s. 10 Hingston Down, £5%.
10s. 10 Hingston Down, £5%.
10s. 10 Hingston Down, £5%.
10 10 Mayery, £10.
10 Mayery, £10.
10 Mayery, £10.
10 North Levant, £1%.
2 Penhaldarva, £3%.
2 Penhaldarva, £3%.
3 West Far, 16s.
5 Wheal Grenville, 28s.
Ms. LELEAN, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, London. Aim, £48%. and Basset.
ad Lansirth.
r and Bertha, 3s.
ed Consols, 12s. 6d.
rnine and Jane, 10s.
dof 2s. 6d. paid).
(£1 paid), 19s. 6d.
Rosewarne, 11s.

Providence, 14s. 6d. of 4s. paid). OFFICES, 8, FINCH LANE (Next Door to the City Bank), LONDON.

JEHU HITCHINS, in thanking his numerous clients for the confidence and support he has received from them for the past 35 years, as IN-Baid MANAGER OF MINES, begs to announce that, with the view of meeting sof several of his influential mining friends, he has ESTABLISHED MINING 50 is the above-named central position, and that, in addition to the appointments by him, he is ready to UNDESTAKE, separately or combined, the office of EER, PUISER, or SECRETARY of any mining company desirous of engaging sec.

unss flatters himself that the many years he has devoted exclusively to the ning in all its branches, both at home and abroad, will not only be a sufficient his fitness to undertake any appointment that may be offered him, but also divantake to his employers.

Sixs, having established confidental mining correspondents in all parts of the fill be prepared at any time to advise upon the position and prospects, and, if make a personal inspection of any mine.

Mining accounts examined and andited upon the usual terms.

JOHN RISLEY, MINE SHAREBROKER,
JAMAICA COFFEE HOUSE, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL.
LONDON, E.C.
In the following progressive mines will command much higher prices within there months, and properties in which the most timid may invest any amount to great advantage at present market prices:—viz., East Basset, Fendoen, East Basset, North Tavy, and South Lady Bertha.

Shares bought and sold on commission.

0 Wrey, £3%.
t Alfred, £5.
ston Down, £5%.
thing, 3s. 6d.
defoot, £8%.
y Ann, £42%.
rown-court, Threa

NING

E GOMPERS HAS BUSINESS TO TRANSACT IN-20 Bedford Consols, 24, 20 Wheal Edward, 26\(\), 20 Wheal Edward, 26\(\), 50 Bertha, 25s. 15 Gawton, 15s. 100 Sortridge Consols, 21\(\), 100 Dale, 19s. 6d. 10 Lelant Consols, 42s. 50 Devon and Court., 5s.

SHARES FOR SALE. NING SHARES FOR SALE E.

4. 244/4.

Alfred Con., £11.

50 Lady Bertha, 22s. 3d.

20 North Tavy, £14/5.

50 Pendeen.

50 Pendeen.

50 Pendeen.

50 RSALE E.

50 South Hingston, 7s. 6d.

10 East Buller, £13/5.

10 East Buller, £13/5.

10 Famel, £112/4.

50 Totvadden, £7.

50 West Par, 15s.

50 West Par, 15s.

50 West Par, 15s.

50 Genville, 28s. 9d.

10 Trewentha, 20s.

10 Trewentha, 20s.

10 Wa. Mickett, 3, Austinfriers, London, E.C.—April 23, 1858.

NRY GOULD SHARP, MINE SHAREBROKER,
OFFICES, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.
Seam Tug (Lim.), 30 Lady Eliza, 12s. 6d.
Seam Tug (Lim.), 30 Lady Eliza, 12s. 6d.
100 Times Fire, 2s. 6d

ARES WANTED— 25 Wheal Crelake, 40s. 6d. 10 Tavy Consols, 12s. 6d. 20 North Downs, 24s. 6d. 20 North Downs, 24s.

ESTMENT.—Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 51, THREAD-EDLE STREET, LONDON, TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FO-TOCKS, BANKING, MINING, and RAILWAY SECURITIES; many of by from 15 to 20 per cent. Those of the progressive character frequently rising per cent. The following shares present every prospect of success, and are worth its attention.

Hingston Down.
Lady Bertha.
Lady Eliza.
Ribden Copper (Limited).
Office Hours from Ten till Four.

West Snailbeach. South Caradon. South Lady Bertha. United Mines, Tavist

G E O R G E M O O R I DEALER IN MINING SHARES.

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GROBGE MOORE WILL SELL the following SHARES, or any part, at quoted price of any COMMISSION:

50 Vile of Towy, 24s. 3d. 10 Wh. Edward, £6 3s. 9d 10 Wh. Tremayne, £2%. 10 Wheal Wrey, £3%.

25 Drake Walls, 30s. 9d. 25 Great Wheal Vor. 1 North Roskear, £25½. 5 North Basset, £11½.

ON :—
DIVIDEND.

5 Par Consols, £18½.
25 Sortridge Cons., 27s. 6d.
1 South Caradon, £405.
25 St. Day Unit., 13s. 9d.
75 Tamar Consols, 20s. 6d.

50 Dale Mine, 19s. 3d.
20 Devon Buller, 7s. 5d.
20 Caradon Wheal Hooper.
20 E. Alfred Com., 34s. 3d., call paid.
21 East Basset, £97½.
25 Lady Bertha, 22s. 9d.
26 La Hasset, £97½.
26 David Markell Soundaries (19 North Bobert, £4½.
26 Lady Bertha, 22s. 9d.
27 Lag Bertha, 22s. 9d.
28 Wheal Grouville, £1½.
29 Wheal Grouville, £1½.
20 Wheal Grouville, £1½.
21 Wheal Grouville, £1½.
22 Lag Bertha, 22s. 9d.
23 Wheal Grouville, £1½.
24 Wheal Grouville, £1½.
25 Lag Bertha, 22s. 9d.
26 Wast Grouville, £1½.
27 Wheal Grouville, £1½.
28 Wheal Grouville, £1½.
29 Wheal Grouville, £1½.
20 Wheal Grouville, £1½.
21 Wheal Grouville, £1½.

M ESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON,
No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, EC., ENGLISH AND
FOREIGN STOCK, BAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBECKERS, beg to inform
their friends and the public that the presenttime is a FAVOURALE OPPORTUNITY
for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character, paying dividends
worthy the attention of the capitalist.
Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience
enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of esablished value, but of
those that are not.

whoses them to give, not only or mines and other properties or established value, but to those that are not.

Mesers. J. J. REYNOLDS and Son, having been so frequently calld upon by their friend and connections to procure for them ioans on the deposit of available securities, have now entered into arrangements to enable them to negociate transactions of this kinds, on term very advantageous to their clients. They have at present from 250,000 to £100,000 to employ in this manner, and shall be happy to be useful to any oftheir connections re-quiring assistance.

ESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE,

DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARIS.

8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

iformation given as to price, &c., of shares, either by letter, g on personal applica.

—Dated April 23, 1858.

| JAMES HERRON | has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION | 10 Suth Wheal Ellen. 20 Garreg. 10 Great Aired, £5 6a, 3d. 20 Garreg. 10 Great Hewas, 18a. 10 Great Hewas, 18a. 11 Great Hewas, 18a. 12 Heigaton Down, £2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 20 Chancellorsville, 1s. 6d. 20 College Mines, 2a, 9d. 5 Hitty (Lelant). 20 Dale, 19a, 3d. 20 Dale, 19a, 3d. 20 Dale, 19a, 3d. 20 Dale, 19a, 3d. 20 North Telawray, 20 North Telawray

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, April 23, 1858.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Messrs. Vivian and Retroolds are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwail, and in various foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transaction of the London share market, to obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock. Messrs Vivian and Retroolds have FOR SALE—
Messrs, Vivian and Retroolds have FOR SALE—
1 Buller, £310.

25 St. Day Unit., 16s, 6d.
1 South Frances, £225.
1 Wheal Baseet, £217½.
5 Nor. Wheal Crothy, £4.
5 Wheal Edward, £6½.
6 Great Aired, £5½.
5 Tincroft, £3½.
6 Seat Russell, £6½.
6 Worth Prances, £3½.
6 North Frances, £3½.
6 North Frances, £3½.
6 Wheal Edward, £6½.
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MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has BUNINESS in most of the MINES named on the last page of this Journal; and will be happy to receive any BUY-ING or SELLING ORDERS, which will be punctually attended to.

Commission 1½ per cent.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINING SHARE DEALER, TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

R. BISHOP, MINING BROKER,

Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investment.

A few shares in a limited company, will pay 60 per cent. for purchasing.

THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT, Sixteen years' experience in practical mining, and (subsequently) 6 years' extensive commission business, enables the ADVERTISER confidently to RENEW the OFFER OF HIS SERVICES to those interested in MINING. He is invaribly in a position to BUY and SELL in bona pide SHARES; and continues to attend meetings of mining companies, or the audit of accounts, for friends non-resident in the metropolis. Mines inspected, and reports furnished, by competent agents, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING
ENGINEER, UNDERTAKES the SURVEYING, VALUING, or AGENCY of
MINERAL PROPERTY, the WINNING, WORKING, or VIEWING of COLLIERIES,
&c., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt attention, and he

haracter.

Mr. H. HUXHAM has room for TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLED PUPILS, who wot ave an excellent opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical and the etical mining engineering.—Cwm Rhoudda, Pont-y-pridd.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to
which this tron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during severs
years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly
affirmed.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S

LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or
other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the
newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pilability, durability, and strength;
and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of
wire-rope. The superiority of these ropes over hemps ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

E, MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Those who seek safe and profitable investment, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices of the day are for the most part governed by the supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the soundess or merits of the undertaking. J. R. Pixe feels confident that mines afford a wider range for profit than any other securities. J. R. Pixe could name many that are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly, varying from £15 to £30 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 800 to 1000 per cent.; but these kind of securities more than any other should be purchased only upon the most reliable information, because there are shares upon the market of schemes called mines quoted at fictitious prices, intrinsically worthless.

J. R. Pixe devotes special attention to mines, therefore can afford every information to intending investors. Purchases and sales effected upon the best possible terms.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned SHARES, FREE OF COMMISSION:—

30 Bryntail, £1½.

10 Stray Park, £2½.

10 Stray Park, £2½.

10 Great Alfred.

20 West Frances.

100 Tamar Consols, 215.

20 Sorth Basset, £11.

10 Wheal Trefusis, £6.

20 Wh. Edward, £6 2s. 9d.

20 Cook's Kitchen.

20 Cook's Kitchen.

20 Cook's Kitchen.

20 West Great-Wille, 5s.

50 Wint Great Hewas, 19s. 9d.

WANTED—25 Sithney Buller, £6%.

20 Want Great Hewas, 19s. 9d.

WANTED—25 Sithney Buller, £6%.

20 Wheal Unity, £1%.

20 South Carn Bres, £4%.

20 South Carn Bres, £4%.

20 Cook's Kitchen.

20 Cook' TO CAPITALISTS.—Those who seek safe and profitable investment,

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING-SHARE DEALER. 11, DALE STREET LIVERPOOL.

MR. J. HOLLOW'S GENERAL MINING AGENCY OFFICES,
HAYLE, CORNWALL; AND AT
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTION OF SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, O CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFURDALANA INFORMALIAN INFORMATION obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market price, and at moderate commission. References given and required.

JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker. teferences given and required.
26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

MR. E. B. PALMER, SHARE BROKER, 36, LOMBARD STREET, CITY. A private circular of information, of value to investors. Prices of shares, &c.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. J. H. Cock embraces the present opportunity of thanking his friends and the public generally for the amount of confidence and support he has received from them during the past year, and hopes by continued energy, promptness, and strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, to merit a continuance of the same.

Mines inspected and reported on, and every information furnished.

ROBERTSON AND BUTT, METAL BROKERS AND AGENTS, 15, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. Business transacted in Railway, Banking, Mining, and other securities.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE
BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS
MINING RECORD OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.
Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent, on the onthay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.

Dated April 23, 1858.

Dated April 29, 1898.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES. Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. R. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SHARES upon the receipt of a fee of one guines. Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy. Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Aifred Consols, the Providence and Margaret, South Carndon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each. Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent. Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining shares.—4, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

TOR SALE, the following MINING SHARES, worthy the notice of investors:—5 Bedford United, £7: 25 Bryntall, 15s.; 1 Condurrow, £85; 1 Copper Hill, £150; 20 Carvannall, £2½; 10 Cliph and Wentworth, £5½; 10 Kitty (Leiant), £10½; 10 Leiant Consols, 20s.; 1 Orambier and St. Aubyn, £115; 4 North Roskear, £25; 10 North Frances, £3½; 10 Rosewarne, £20; 10 Bosewarne and Heriand, £6½; 58 South Carm Bres, £4½; 40 Febridy, 25s.; 20 Treweaths, 17s. 6d.; all cash.—Apply to Mr. W. B. Palmer, 115, Long Acre, London.

FOR SALE, 200 SHARES in the DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH MINE; also, 300 SHARES in the WREY CONSOLS MINE.—Applications for the same to be addressed "F. E.," Mining Journal office, 26, Flect-street, London.

FOR SALE, ONE HUNDRED BULLER AND BASSET UNITED, at 25s. Cash on or before the 28th inst.—Apply to Mr. John Jones, 25, Old Jewry, London.—April 23, 1858.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—From FIVE to FIFTY, ONE HUNDRED or FIVE HUNDRED SHARES WANTED, at 15s.—Apply april 23, 1858.

TO BORERS.—WANTED, TENDERS for BORING for COALS.

POBERT MUSHET'S CAST-STEEL, 3d. per lb., or £28 per tou,
suited for all ENGINEERING and MINING PURPOSES, and equal in quality
to that melted from the first marks of Swedish iron.—Apply to Rowr. Musurr, Coleford.
N.B. Samples sent to parties desirous of testing the steel.

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMPANIES.

THE GENERAL AUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED) intend to Hold their First Periodical Sale of Shares on Tuesday, the 1st of June, at Garraway's Coffee House. By this means offering to the public the facility of realising by open competition, every description of shares, whether negociable in the Stock Exchange or not.

Persons wishing to dispose of securities of this character, are invited to send full particulars to the manager of the company, 23, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

MINES.—The PROPRIETOR of a very extensive PROPERTY in NORTH WALES is prepared immediately to GRANT a SETT or SETTS, with the usual reservations, to a COMPANY of RESPONSIBLE ADVENTURERS. The property is situate in a district abounding in minerals, has been surveyed by an experienced mining engineer, and most favourably reported on, as containing undoubted in have been opened, which can be personally inspected; and the report, with the plan annexed, seen, or a copy of the report can be furnished, on application to H. T. Richardson, Edg. Post-office, Bala, North Wales; or to Mr. Jas. Rule, mine agent, Fore-attest, Camborne, Cornwall. References required.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—
FOR SALE, .NE 80-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft, with four boilers about 45 tons, balance-bob, first piece of rod, &c. ONE 83-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, equal beam, with a boiler about 9 tons, nearly new, balance-bob, first piece of rod, &c. A PUMPING ENGINE, on Sims's patent combined principle, 22 and 40-in. cylinders, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, first piece of rod, &c. The above are all within four miles of a port.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Field, 2, Crown-court, Threadmedie-street, London, E.C.

MURCHISON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING IS NOW READY. This number contains, as usual, the POSITION and PROS-PECTS of the principal DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and also PLANS of the UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of several of the more important concerns, and some SPECIAL REPORTS. Price 1s. At No. 117, Bishopsgâte-street Within, London. SAMUEL HENRY THOMPSON, Esq.

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1896. EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

OFFICES,—1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL; 20 ASB 21, POULTRY, LONDON; 61, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; 128, INGRAM STREET, GLASGOW; 56, WALL, STREET, NEW YORK; PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL; WYNYAED SQUARE, SYDNEY; AND ELIZABETH STREET SOUTH, MELBOURNE.

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HAROLD LITTLEDALE, ESQ.

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These wines, the produce of a British Colony which has escaped the vine disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, whole-same, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by Her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price. A pint Sample Bottle of each for 24 stampe, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

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"We have taken the trouble to try Mr. Dermann's wines, and have also submitted them to several of the clergy, and the opinion formed is that they are worthy of being patronised.—Clerical Journal, Oct. 22, 1857.

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Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—Morning Heraid.

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Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find th

Of great value to capitalists.—Sunderland Times.

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital deserving the Evanderland Section 1.

Is deserving the attention of very many than the capitalist.—Stockport Advertiser.

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All who have invested, or instead to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very asciul work.—Ipseich Express.

To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—Birmingham Mercury. THE MONETARY TIMES (Incorporated with the BANKERS' CIR-CULAR, Established in 1878), and CHRONICLE of BRITISH and FOREIGN

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Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock should send two stamps for Beason's Ritustrated Pamphlet, containing important information requisite in the purchase of a watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. SILVER WATCHES from 2 to 50 guin; GOLD WATCHES, from £3 15s. to 100 guiness. Every watch warranted, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance. Merchants, shippers, and watch clubs supplied. Watches exchanged or repaired. Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ladgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

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Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 cach.—Deposit £1 per share.

Incorporated 79th February, 1858.

NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECRIVED APTER TUESDAY, 64

th of May next.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from M

END, RIPLEY, and JACKBON, soliditors, Liverpool; Mesers. DEBINEWATER and

trockers, Liverpool; or at the registered office of the cumpany, No. 24, De
Fenwick-street, Liverpool, where samples may be seen, and every informat

WEST TOLVADDEN COPPER AND TIN MINE, NEAR

WEST TOLVADDEN COPPER AND TIN MINE, NEAR
PENZANCE, CORNWALL.
Conducted on the "Cost-Book Statem."
Divided in 2048 shares, on which £1 los. per share is payable on transfer.
Of this £1 per share is for the purchase, and 10s. per share is payable on transfer.
Subsequent calls will be made on all shares affice.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
To be chosen at the first meeting of shareholders, which will be convened immediate,
the share list is closed.
BANKERS—Mesers. Batten, Carne, and Carne, Fenzance; Mesers. Lubbock and Co., ii.
RESIDENT AGENT—Capt. Charles Thomas, Counder, Redruth.
SECRETARY—Mr. J. D. Brunton.

OFFICES,-5, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

OFFICES,—5, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

This mine is situated in the parish of Paul, near Penzance, in the county of Convey,
on the western side of Penzance Bay, and about magnetic west of Tolvadien, Wheel Che.

The set is held under a license, with covenant for a lease of 21 years from Pab, 180,
from the Bev. C. V. Le Grice and D. P. Le Grice, Eaq., at 1-18th dues, and pressite an opportunity for profitable investment as is ravely to be met with.

This valuable property is situated in one of the best mineral districts in the come.

The length of the line of the icdes is about 400 fins., with a breadth of about 20 cm.

It is an important feature that this set is traversed by a very large civan course many
parallel with the lodes, and has also the same cross-courses passing through it which a
creed such a powerful and beneficial influence on the lodes in the nines to the zetic
Penzance. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that these cross-courses will exert simble
minuence on the lodes in this mine, which they will intersect near the justicion of a
granite and the kills.

West Tolvadden includes on the north a part of the sett formerly called line.

west Tolvadden includes on the north a part of the sett formerly called Huel Wlary Mine, respecting which the author of Cornwall, its Mines and Miners, said mine was worked by one Thomas Cartis, a poor miner, in 1778; he sumk a shaft on rock out in the sea, 120 fathoms from the shore, and this distance, in consequence of the surface of the rock is tout materially lessened at low water. It is calculated the upon it at spring tide is 19 feet. The lode is 18 feet wide; 15 feet of the same probability of the view of the rock is covered about ten months in the year; the depth of the view upon it at spring tide is 19 feet. The lode is 18 feet wide; 15 feet of the same probability of the view of the probability of the view of the probability of the view of the months of the view of the probability of the view of the probability of the view o

e seen at the office.

One thousand shares are already taken up. Applications for the remain ressed to the secretary.

nave yielded 18 and 19% per cent. of nae copper respectively. Specimens of the or my be seen at the office.

One thousand shares are aiready taken up. Applications for the remainder may lead dressed to the secretary.

REPORTS.

Dolcoath Mine, April 12, 1858.—Agreeably to your request, I have this day impent this mine, which I find is situated at the western side of Penzance Bay, and many may net to the cornish mount. In the part of the surface laid open near them I observed several lodes, varying in width from 6 in. to 3 ft., nearly every one entities in order of the cornish mount. In the part of the surface laid open near them I observed several lodes, varying in width from 6 in. to 3 ft., nearly every one entities are considered to the cornish of the cornish

THE RIBDEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)
Registered pursuant to Joint-stock Companies Act, 1856.
Capital £15,000, in shares of £1 each; 50. per share payable on allotment.

Registered pursuant to Joint-stock Companies Act, 1838.

Capital £15,000, in shares of £1 each; 5-s. per share payable on allotment.

Directors.

Mr. W. Gillispie, Edgehil, Liverpool.

Mr. JOSEPH NADIN, Burton-on-Trent.

Mr. J. S. Richmond, Burton-on-Trent.

Mr. J. S. Richmond, Lime-street, Liverpool.

Mr. J. S. Richmond, Liverpool.

Mr. J. S. Richmond, Lime-street, Liverpool.

Mr. J. S. Richmond, Liverpool.

Mr. J. S. Richmond, Liverpool.

Mr. J. S. Richmond, Liverpool.

Bankers—Mr. Edward Daniel, Cheadle.

Consulting Engineer—Mr. Edward Daniel, Cheadle.

Residere—Mr. Edward Daniel, Cheadle.

Secretart—Mr. J. D. Brundon.

OFFICES,—5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

This property is situated in the township of Cotton, parish of Alton, and count of Stafford, and is held under lease for 21 years (18 years unexpired), granted by the iss Earl of Shrewsbury, under the powers vested in him by an Act of Fardament, and Vict., cap. 28, sec. 40, at a royality of 1-10th.

The sett is about 350 fms. from north to south, and 400 fms. from east to wat, and comprises within its limits a concentration of mineral lodes, from which may key be anticipated a large deposit of copper ore.

The rock in which the veins occur is a carboniferous limestone, and the veins the veins occur is a carboniferous limestone, and the veins the second of the part of

who purchased it.

The nature of the lode at the bottom of the mine is proved by the beantial nation brought to the surface, just before the working was stopped by a sudden infux of war overpowering the horse-whim, and fully justifies the confident expectations entended by the men who then worked it.

Independently, however, of operations at this point, which can only be resumed by means of steam-power, there is the evidence of one of the oldest and most intelligent miners in North Staffordshire (Philip Critchlow, whose letter is appended to the properties, and who has lived in the neighbourhood of the mine all his life), that "plan can be a large quantity of ore raised near the surface, at very little expense. A perusal of the reports contained in the prospectus will carry conviction of the value of this property, and it may be stated in addition that Mr. Josiah Hitchins has also be spected it, and has declared in unqualified terms his high opinion of its prospects as capabilities.

The undertaking will be confined under the near that the terms has high opinion of the state of the confined undertaking will be confined under the near that the terms has high opinion of the state of the capabilities.

ertaking will be conducted under the new law of limited lis ectors are determined to exercise an economy in carrying on the works as rigid-istent with a rapid development of the property.

Some magnificent specimens of the ore raised in 1826, when the mine was last nay be seen at the company's offices.

e capital in four instalments of 5s. each, at intervals of the

may be seen at the company's omces. It is intended to call up the capital in four instalments of 5s, each, at intervals of new months, the first instalment being paid on allotment.

The issuess of the set are under agreement to assign the lease to trustees on lebsic the company, in consideration of 7000 paid-up shares to be allotted to them.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at the company's offices, No.5. Waterioo-place, Fail Mail; of Mr. T. Lewis, Corn Exchange-buildings, Carris-ma, Emmingham; Mr. DANIEL, solicitor, Cheadle; or Mr. T. E. W. TROMAS, Dales-st. Liverpol.

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The Directors are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for ADVANCES of ALL

Offices, 23, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

MORTGAGE.—The GENERAL AUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED) are instructed to INVEST various SUMS OF MONEY by wards.
Offices, 23, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

DAY, the

NEAR

fer, the min.

Feb., 1863,

t worked, s of three behalfd es, No. 5, ans, Bir-iverpool. ED)-

ED).-

PANT

Original Correspondence.

MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.

Sir,-Your remarks on the subject of Mr. Bessemer's further invention does not, as you imagine, prove particularly interesting to me, the sum and substance of the matter being this-that we are to use desulphurised fuel to substance of the matter being this—that we are to use desulphurised fuel to melt the iron, and are also to whitewash the iron granules, to protect the metal from any deleterious gases, just as the Welshmen whitewash their walls and houses to keep the fairies at a respectful distance, sulphur and mossmen having a sad antipathy to whitewash. As the Bessemer process was in itself a grand discovery, and successful as far as could be expected, I am sorry to see patent heaped upon patent, in a vain attempt to make the process answer, by adopting various means which are calculated to have an opposite effect. The Bessemer process was completed by my No. 4 patent, which wholly removed all difficulties in the way of manufacturing cast-steel on the large scale from our own British coke pig-iron; and it is only the dog-in-the-manger obstinacy of the Ebbw Vale Iron Company generally, and Mr. Thomas Brown especially, which prevents the adoption of the combined processes to their fullest extent. Thus, to wreak their vindictive supidity on me, they are content to forego a return of 100,0002, per annum, which I was willing to realise for them before claiming any reward for myself.

supidity on me, they are content to forego a return of 100,000. per annum, which I was willing to realise for them before claiming any reward for myself.

Your correspondent, "R. C.," writing about the Uchatius steel, assumes that I have done as much, but no more, than Capt. Uchatius. He is mistaken. By my method the pots are no more injured than in melting ordinary cast-steel, and I can to a certainty produce a constant uniformity in the quality of the steel thus made. "R. C." is also in error as to the alleged gain in weight of metal by the atomic process, and a moment's reflection would show him that it is impossible. Suppose 100 lbs. of pig-iron mixed with 20 lbs. of ore, the iron will contain on an average 8 per cent. of carbon and earths; the spathose ore, about 40 per cent. of iron. Then, when these are melted together, we shall have—Steel from pig-iron, 92 lbs.; ditto from 20 lbs. of ore, 8 lbs. =100 lbs. These proportions may be varied, but I think it would be as difficult to show the 14 per cent. gain of weight in the product, as claimed by the Uchatius party, as so show that the process patented by Uchatius differs in any essential particulars from that invented by my late father, in 1799. As to my father never having produced marketable steel by this process, that is no argument, for neither Uchatius nor his agents have produced an ounce of marketable steel in this country, except what I made for Messrs. Lenz and Howard here to hawk about, in order to gain a reputation for Uchatius steel.

As an inventor, I, as a matter of course, have made up my mind that no invention of mine will ever benefit me, and I do not expect it; but really it is a pity that the nation at large should be denied an abundance of cast-steel of the highest excellence at 14d, per lb., and be forced to pay four times that price, simply because some capitalists do not know on which side their bread is buttered. If I had laid before the Emperor Napoleon one-half the improvements in steel which I have shown to Mr. Thomas Brown, Fran

sion are denied.
Your correspondent, "R. C.," taxes me with a desire to claim every process. I am quite innocent of any such desire. All I claim is this—to be able to manufacture excellent cast-steel from pig-iron direct, by the atomic process, and without damaging the melting pots; to manufacture first-class cast-steel direct from the ore for 14t. per ton, and to manufacture the best cast-steel direct from the ore for 14t. cast-steel from any kinds of bar-iron, scrap-iron, &c., for the mere cost of smelting the materials, added to their prime cost. Nobody else can do this, and no one has patented any methods of doing it successfully, so I claim nothing which any other person has claimed. But I invite any person insmelting the materials, and no one has patented any methods of doing it seems that any person in-nothing which any other person has claimed. But I invite any person in-terested to come and see it done, and to prove the steel afterwards in any manner he may think proper. The essential difference between my pro-cesses and those which have been launched in shoals upon the public is this: —There is no quackery about my processes, nothing taken for granted, no self-delusion, and no dread of the fullest enquiry, or of the severest tests; on the contrary, I court the fullest investigation, and an ready to give the most convincing proofs.—Coleford, April 19.

ROBERT MUSHET.

THE SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.

Sir,-In your Journal of last Saturday you give an extract from the ex cellent inaugural address of the president to the members of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, which in the main is correct enough; but there is a point or two in the address on which I feel myself called upon to

there is a point or two in the address on which I feel myself called upon to make a few observations, not by any means in disparagement either of the whole, or any of its paragraphs, but simply to explain what I consider an oversight in giving a description of the subject of "puddling," and the opinion that "science and practice have alike failed in materially improving the process."

With regard to the process of "puddling," the able and worthy president (Mr. William Menelaus, of Dowlais) truly observed had "remained, I may say, since its invention, almost without improvement, if I except that of our friend, Mr. S. B. Rogers." This is one point to which I would ask attention, because my improvement in the puddling process is not stated even in outline, and, therefore, persons unacquainted with it may feel at a loss as to its nature and effect. The "improvement" consisted in the substitution of iron bottoms to those furnaces instead of sand, by which means a puddling furnace can now turn out about 20 tons of iron per week, which previously only made 8 tons in the same period of time, and yet consuming the same quantity of coal in the week as at present. Now, this invention has been an exceedingly beneficial one for the ironmasters, and for the public generally; for it has economised materials, time, and labour to the amount of millions of money, and yet my only recompense has been ridicals.

has been an exceedingly beneficial one for the ironimasters, and for the public generally; for it has economised materials, time, and labour to the amount of millions of money, and yet my only recompense has been ridicule, abuse, and neglect, never having received a single shilling on account of it, although it has been in successful and general action throughout the world for full 25 years!

With respect to the observation that "science and practice have alike failed in materially improving the process of puddling," I must beg, with all due deference to the authority referred to, to hold quite a different opinion; for when the late Mr. Richard Harford, of Ebbw Vale, told me in 1825 or 1826 he should adopt my "iron bottoms," I gave him in writing a process for puddling with them, by which the then Ebbw Vale Company were enabled to produce finished iron to the extent of thousands of tons, of a quality superior, and that realised a better price, than that of the iron of any other work in Monmouthshire or South Wales, with the exception of tin bars. The same process was also communicated, likewise in writing, to Mr. Crawshay Bailey, of Nant-y-Glo, in 1825, who worked upon it for several years (12 to 15), until the rail-making trade sprang into existence, when the production of good puddled bars ceased to be a point of material importance to ironmasters, in consequence of the interior of rails being stuffed (principally for the sake of cheapness, and to gratify a false economy in railroad directors and engineers) with the most inferior sorts of iron that could be made. From this period of time (the advent of cheap rail-making) millions of tons of iron have flowed away from the notch of blast-furnaces as black and scouring cinder, militing upon ir gong index inferior is neglectable. millions of tons of iron have flowed away from the notch of blast-furnaces as black and scouring cinder, inflicting upon ironmasters an incalculable money loss and disappointments, in a manner without end, to say nothing of the loss of ores, fuels, and fluxes m a national point of view, since such money loss and disappointments, in a manner without end, to say nothing of the loss of ores, fuels, and fluxes in a national point of view, since such losses can never be replenished; and with this black cinder (some of which I have known to contain 28 per cent. of iron) white and sulphury pigs have been produced, which have originated extra losses in the mills and forges to the extent of 5 cwts. in the production of a ton of finished iron. Why should all these bad results continue to be turned out of hand in the works of Monmouthshire and South Wales, even to the present day? Fifty years have I devoted myself to improvements in iron metallurgy, regardless of cost, and have repeatedly endeavoured, both verbally and in writing, to rescue the science of it from the chaotic obscurity in which it has been buried, as it were, in a labyrinth of error, prejudice, folly, and unbelief. In the address of the talented president of the institution above referred to, it is very truly stated that "science and practice have alike failed (with the exception of the invention of iron bottoms) to materially improve the process of puddling;" but both the science and the practice of the thing has been in successful action for several years, as well at Ebbw Vale as at Nant-y-Glo, and may have been so at every iron-work in the United Kingdom, if ironmasters would have given the invention in question (my science).

tific and efficient method of producing good puddled bars) a fair and honest trial. The science and practice of my improved puddling process, as well as my efficient and economical mode of working and controlling the opera-tions of blast-furnaces (by which many thousands of tons of fron may be saved from waste at several iron-works that may be named) are now, however, before the world, and alike open to improvements or refutation.
S. B. Rogers.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM-LIMITED LIABILITY ACT.

Sir,-I observe that my letter has called forth another from your corres ondent, Mr. Ennor. I cannot call it a reply, for it not only does not preend to be one, but more than admits the correctness of my remarks; while could hardly have believed that anyone could have written such preposrous nonsense, and exposed his entire ignorance of the subject on which

terous nonsense, and exposed his entire ignorance of the subject on which he treats. The further he goes the more he conferms his own statements, and, in fact, expresses himself in such a manner that, if his view of the costbook is correct, one ought to be very careful in connecting himself with such a "system." On the whole, your correspondent's observations and arguments are so palpably erroneous and absurd that I have hesitated as to whether I should condescend to notice them.

Mr. Ennor alludes to some proceedings within his own knowledge to which he objects, and, like most people who see they have the worst of a case, he endeavours to divert attention from the real facts and merits of the question. He does not attempt to show, in the very slightest degree, how these statements (assuming them to be true) affect, or are in any way connected with, the Limited Liability Act. Of the circumstances to which he refers I have no knowledge whatever, and I take up the question entirely on its merits. I can assure Mr. Emor that I have never consulted him on this or any other subject, and he need not flatter himself that I am ever likely to do so.

this or any other subject, and he need not flatter himself that I am ever likely to do so.

Your correspondent is a great stickler for the Cost-book Principle, and would have it appear that he knows a great deal about it. I believe, from all I have heard, that companies have been formed utder that system in at least quite as objectionable a manner as any under the Limited Liability Act, and I dare say Mr. Ennor can supply particulars of some of these without much difficulty. We know that under the cost-book it is only necessary to nearly fill up a share list with a few local merchants and "adventurers," and then get it completed with the names of two or three "good men," when the "purser"

I have heard, that companies have been formed under that system in at least quite as objectionable a manner as any under the limited Liability Act, and I dire say Mr. Ennor can supply particular of some of these without much difficulty. We know that under the coache on the completed with the names of two or three "good men," when the "purser" can at once proceed to get any credit he pleases, and the "good men" soon ind that they must "pay their calls punctually" to defray the "labour costs," and the merchant manages to supply "naterials" to yield himself afficient profit to meet his cells, until at last le gradually gets rid of his shares to "Jack Straws," and the "good men" are left to work away and pay the merchants bills, and probably wind-up-lefore long with a total loss to themselves, but with "sharks and levels" made at considerable expense, "the great advantage of which will ble evidents" in the "reports" in the next attempt to carry out a similar process with the same concern. Now, under the Limited Liability Act, a company gets credit like any private individual: its means and its respectibility are alone regarded. The individual sharcholders are liable only for their respective subscriptions to the common capital, to which alone creditors can look, thus rendering it necessary for their own protection to inform themselves as to the bond fides of the undertaking and of those connected with it. This also forms a cheek to companies entering into one or two sharcholders, has was formerly often done, until at last the "bubble bars," and it was found that seek promoters (on the credit of one or two sharcholders), as was formerly often done, until at last the "bubble bars," and it was found that seek plant but one of the companies which hey cannot reasonably expect to fallil, and prevents have been registered with initied under the Act which have been wound-up. The amount of liabilities in each case has been comparatively small, and three to initiate liability of which that is called to the companies which ha

such omissions; while the purser who prepared and presented the cronocols accounts is not the one to be blaimed or punished. These, be it observed, are Mr. Ennor's views of the Cost-book System, and its "principles." I can only say that such is not the case under the Limited Liability Act, but that the directors and managers are liable to be punished for knowingly publishing false accounts, from which they are not freed by the absence of shareholders from the meetings, or by any other cause.

Mr. Ennor then refers to some very important regulations, which he says ought to be observed under the Cost-book System, and which I may tell him are practically attended to under the Limited Liability Act. As to providing against "a committee of material-selers," I may inform him that, by the rules of limited liability companies, a director becomes disqualified if he be concerned, or participates, in the profits of any contract with the company; or if he participates in the profits of any work done for the company.

Mr. Ennor again refers to the power to forfeit shares for non-payment of calls, admits the evil I spoke of from the unlimited exercise of it, but repeats his remark, that if it should throw a larger burden than the remaining shareholders can or wish to bear, "they have only to pay up their calls, give notice, and relinquish, when they know the end of it." This appears very simple, but is calculated to mislead the unwary, who are not accustomed to auch sophistry.

As in my last letter I observed, it is a poor consolation to the bond fide and honest investor, who, with good reason, thinks well of the concern, and entered into it on the faith of his partners being able to carry on their proportions with him, to be compelled to withdraw and lose all his money, through the faults of others. I repeat, the uncontrolled and willing to go on, and who would have respect the advantages which their successors gain at their expense, through the defects of the "system." And if Mr. Ennor really knows as much of the cost-book

end of it;" for he is lighle for all debts incurred during the time he was a registered shareholder, and he is not free until they are paid.

I fear, Sir, I have again occupied a large portion of your space; but I could not allow your valuable Journal to be the medium, through your correspondent, of propogating such fallactious statements. I have adhered as closely as possible to the merits and facts of the question; and I would now conclude with a little advice to your correspondent—namely, to be more careful than he has hitherto been as to the correctness of what he writes.—April, 20.

Lex.

THE SUPPOSED LAND SLIP AT WHITBY.

Sm,-The intention of some of the shareholders in the Victoria Company to have this Sin,—The intention of some of the shareholders in the Victoria Company to have this matter fally investigated, as stated by your last week's correspondent, is a wise determination; as, if competent ability has not been employed (and warning by qualified authorities can be proved), the directors will be placed in a rather equivocal position. To say the least of it, it is perfectly preposterous to suppose they can have done their duty to the shareholders by appointing such a person as reported at the head of the management. It is of some consequence, as well as satisfaction, to know the loss was not attributable to natural causes, and that, if the works be resumed, further mischief may be prevented. It also inspires condidence in the breasts of the owners of surrounding works, who would have had good reason to fear for their property had it been proved to have arisen by a land slip or shock of an earthquake. Many of our Leeds people, who are large shareholders, will be considerably affected by the loss of time and capital: they especially should demand a strict examination of all relating thereto, for their own and their fellows' benefit. I for one, sir, heel greatly obliged by your inserting the communications on this subject from time to time, and assure, you, Sir, you have done science and the shareholders a great kindness and benefit.—Leeds, April 22.

A Leeds Joinen.

DRAINAGE OF MINES-TURBINES.

Sin,—I observe the letter on this subject, signed "A Miner," in your last Journal, and, in reply to some of his queries on the subject, would remark that it appears to me the nost useful and convenient-and, perhaps, the only really available-circumstances is

nn reply to some or ms queries on the subject, would remark that it appears to me the most useful and convenient—and, perhaps, the only really available—circumstances in which to employ a turbine for the drainage of mines is where there is a natural run of water at the surface (not "hourly brought to surface" as your correspondent mentions, which I take to mean by the pumps employed), and where an adit has been driven from some lower level or point up to the pit. The deeper such adit is from the surface of the pit's mouth the better for a turbine. The fail of water from the natural run at surface to the adit, could be employed in lifting the water from the bottom of the mine from the surface, then the quantity of water at surface requires to be doubte the quantity that is to be lifted from bottom to adit, and something more for friction and loss. If the adit were not are surface requires to be doubte the quantity that is to be lifted from bottom to adit, and something more for friction and loss. If the adit were not far from surface, a water-wheel would, in all probability, be the most efficient first mover; and, in most cases of short fail, the cheapest in the end. The following peculiarities in the difference of the rate of motion of the turbine and writer-wheel must always be taken into account, independent of any peculiarities of situation, as such difference essentially fits each for the various objects that may be required.—The turbine requires a great velocity is required, and with a turbine can be obtained almost immediately from the first motion. The water-wheel is more adapted to the working of pumps, the moving of stamps, and such operations requiring a slow motion, which also can be obtained almost immediately from the first motion. The water-wheel is more adapted to the working of pumps, the moving of stamps, and such operations requiring a slow motion, which also can be obtained almost immediately from the first motion. The water-wheel is more adapted to the working of pumps, the moving of stamps,

which also can be obtained almost immediately from the prime mover, were such is a water-wheel.

From these remarks, "A Miner" will perceive that turbines are not in all cases of mining operations the most efficient engines. As I before stated, in cases where the adit is near the surface a water-wheel is the most adapted to the work required on a mine; but where the adit is at a great depth from surface an enormous water-wheel, or a series of water-wheels, to take advantage of the whole of the fall, than a turbine, not withstanding its being less adapted to the peculiar work, will be the most efficient, in proportion to the depth below adit, and the quantity of water in the bottom that has to be lifted, together with the friction of machinery, then the turbine or the water-wheel can only be employed as an assistant, and some steam or other power must be used to eke out the deficiency of surface water. It would then become a question—supposing the surface water could not be increased from some other source—whether steam alone would not be more economical than a mixture of steam and water-power. It appears to me that these considerations require great care, and probably are only within the province of a skilful engineer to determine what power and what description of machine will be the most effective as a prime mover. If, however, have succeeded in showing "A Miner" that turbines are not fitted for everything where water-power is required, and leaving out peculiarities of situation, not at all adapted for the general work of mines, my object is atmined, Leeds, April 20.

PART WHIFAL DUSCELL.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL:

NICHOLAS ENNOR; MATTREW FRANCIS; AND WILLIAM METHERELL.

SIR,-My father being in Scotland for the purpose of inspecting some mining proper-

SIR,—My father being in Scotland for the purpose of inspecting some mining properties, he may not see your Journal for some days, and consequently will not be able to reply to the uncalled-for attack of "Investigator," who would not presume to have done it with his real name attached; yet, when my father does get your Journal, "Investigator" may expect a reply, with compound interest, signed "N. Eunor."

In my opinion it will be quite time enough to create a stir about the East, Wheal Russell when she has paid a tithe of the sum that has been squandered in search of ore where no ordinary miner would think of finding any; indeed, a sight of the gossan is sufficient to convince any "competent" miner that no ore worthy of notice would be found in the original mine; yet, when we consider that our mining agents are similar to our statesmen, out of the mass but few are "competent agents, if some of those considered by "lavestigator" to be competent men were placed in the batance they would be found scorping vanting. It calculate the incompetent side would be headily fades.

It has been said "good mines make good agents," with this I do not agree; it may be supposed to be the case by parties not competent to judge. But these are the facts, if men, ever so incompetent, happen to be made head captains in mines (often over the heads of really deserving and throughly competent men), through interest, and not from superior abilities, it cannot be a matter of wonder that we have, at the present time, some very empty-headed men superinending many of our largest mines, yet because they ean return the ore discovered for them, and placed at their disposal, they are supposed to be very able agents.

Your "Investigator" says East Russell, at her commencement, was for some time superintended by Mr. Josiah Hitchins, who always spoke in fluvour of the mine. Would "Investigator" was passed men superinending many spoke powers mines, yet because they all prover by a dear and the passed of the passed of the mineral passed of the many la

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

Sin,—I have read with great interest the report of Mr. Selwyn, the Government geologist, on the property of this company at Clunes, together with the resident director

gist, on the property of this company at Clanes, together with the resident director's statement of accounts; and it appears from Mr. Selwyn's report that the company now possess a very valuable property, which, if honestly worked, and the accounts accurately kept, will go far to retrieve the enormous losses hitherto incurred. But while Mr. Selwyn's opinion as to the value of the property is thus highly favourable, the financial statement of the resident director is such that it behoves the shareholders, and especially the auditors of the company, to examine these figures, and bestir themselves at once.

I take the subjoined instances from the report of the directors, published in January last, and the report of the mineral ground at Clunes, circuinted also by them in the March following. At page 38 of the former document, under date of Aug. 12, 1857, Mr. Bland states that he now receives 32, per ton for all quartz crushed at Clunes.

I now tent to the report of the mineral ground at Clunes, published in March last, and there I find at page 15 that on Dec. 14, 1857, the sum of 1160, 3s. 4d. was paid to the Port Phillip Company for crushing 415 tons of this quartz. By Mr. Bland's own statement, that the amount paid is 33, per ton for crushing, he ought, therefore, to have received 12391, instead of 1160. 3s. 4d. Again, on Dec. 25, the sum of 12691, 18s., is returned as having been received by this company was 14281, instead of 12591, 18s., causing on these two returns alone a deficiency of 2471, 2s. 8d. on what the Port Phillip Company ought to have received.

But this is not all. The directors tell us at page 42 of their report, published in January last, that "the average produce of the ton of quartz; is 61, 16s. 2d.;" and yet at page 15 of the report of the mineral ground at Clunes, the tonal produce of 412 tons of quartz; is 4th to have been 2811, 18s.; while on the same calculation, as above, the amount ought to have been 2811, 18s.; while on the same calculation, as above, the modules of the report of the

See my Treatise on Metallurgy, recently published, and may be had by order at the ning Journal office, or of any bookseller, for other particulars as to the "ridicule,", showered on me for this important invention.

WHEAL EDWARD.

Siz.,—I observe in your last Journal rather a strange article respecting this mine, signs looker On." Now, in the first place, I beg to tell him that I am not one of those per "Looker On." Now, in the first place, I beg to tell him that I am not one of those persons who delight in writing anonymous letters with a view of damaging any man's character; but, being one who wishes to do justice and to have justice done, I cannot allow the remarks of "Looker On" to escape unnoticed with impunity. If "Looker On" feels, and moreover believes, that Capts. James Carpenter and Hodge have virtually the right to claim all the credit for bringing this mine to its present position, he will find that he has been saily misled, or that he has been the instrument of causing a gross and within falsehood to be printed and circulated.

It is not my wish to carll with Captains Carpenter or Hodge as I have never had anything to do with them as far as the working of the mine is concerned, either before they left the mine nor since, which is now more than four years ago, and during which time I have been the resident agent, consequently capth to know something of what has been done during that period; and, slao, who has done the work and brought the mine to its present position.

done during that period; and, sho, who has done the work and brought the mine to its present position.

But, to turn again to the letter of "Looker On," I think it only fair that he should answer the following questions before he makes another attempt to do me further injury:—1. What was the extent of the operations and machinery erected when Captains Carpenter and Hodge left the mine, or in slost e-Q. What part of the mine, or in doing what work, has 4000, been misspent?—3. What was Capt. Hodge's views of the mine generally, and by what plan or method of working could he have possibly brought the mine in a position to have paid dividends in 1856?

Now, Sir, if "Looker On" knows one thing he ought to know the other: if he knows all about the maine, and to whom the credit belongs for bringing her out so far, and will fearlessly assert it, he need not fear attaching his name to what he may have to say in reply to this letter.

M. H. EAST.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED MINING COMPANY.

meral meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Crown breadneedle-street, yesterday,—Mr. Finnd in the chair. Mr. Field, jun. (the secretary), read the notice convening the meeting, and the fol-

Mr. Pixin, jum. (the secretary), read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report:—

April 22.—Since our last general meeting Copper-house shaft has been sunk 9½ fins. below the 180; the lode in the last 2 fins. has greatly improved, and is now worth 141. per fin. We purpose sinking 6 ft. more, from which point we shall extend east and west on the course of the lode. In driving east we expect shortly to meet with some bunches of ore that are gone down in the bottom of the 180. In driving west a few fathoms we shall meet with the sivan course, in which the lode seldom fails to be productive. The 180 has been driven south in this level, which intersected some small branches, but of no value. The lode in the present end west 18 4 ft. wide, of a very promising character, and producing some excellent ore. A winze from the 170 has been communicated with this level about 4 fins. behind the end; the lode in the upper part of it was exceedingly large, and worth fins. behind the end; the lode in the upper and of the ore; and worth for the whole width from 30t to 40t, per fin. From the usual dip of the ore it is more than probably that this course of ore will be seen in the 180 shortly. The 170 has been driven west from the point of the "horse," on the south part of the idde, 6 fins.; producing a little copper ore and in; the lode in the present end is changing its character, and resembling that of the winne a few fathoms west; 15 fins. west of the latter-mentioned end a cross-cut has been driven outh, and we are daily expecting to intersect the south part of the lode. Immediately over, a winze is sunk below the 180 fm. level 8½ fm. deep, where the lode is worth 20t, per fm. The 180 has been driven west on the south part, 21 fms.; 12 fms. of the latter have been worth upwards of 20t, per fm. The resent was law worth unity 30t, per fm. The 184 has been driven west on the north part, which has been marged in a tribute pitch in the bottom of this level (160); the lode is still looking exceedingly weil, worth 1

nt of accounts was then presented, from which the subjoined is conde

Balance last audit 271	18	- 5				
Mine cost, Dec. to Feb 2699						
Merchant's bills 1824	18	11				
Bundries 55	9	5=	£5352	6	7	
Call received £ 768	0	0				
Ore sold						
Materials sold 55	. 0	11=	4214	7	0	
				_	-	

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The Chainman said it would be necessary to make a call to pay off the balance against se mine. He would propose that a call of 4s. 6d. per share be made.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

The Chainman having explained by a plant the present state of the workings, the pro-

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Moorgate reet, on Tuesday, Mr. W. MUNT in the chair.

Mr. HUTT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

nfirmed. nts from Nov. 30 to Feb. 28 was presented, from which the follow

Balance last audit£ 533	3	2		
Labour cost, Dec., Jan., Feb	1	5		
Merchants' bills 691	1 16			
	10	6		
Office charges 19	6	6 = £2805	17	8
Tin and copper ore sold	9	3		
Calis received 51	2 0	0 = 2328	9	3
			-	-

Leaving balance against mine £ 477 8 5

Capt. Rown's report, as follows, was then read :-

accounts and agent's report were then adopted, and a call of 7s. 6d. per share made were then given to the committee for part services (who were re-elected) and tairman, which terminated the proceedings.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. William Chr. natinfriars. Mr. R. Duke in the chair.

Mr. Charles read the notice convening the meeting, which was called to adopt measures for disposing of certain shares for the benefit of the company. Mr. Charles remarked that, upon looking into the affairs of the company, he found the requirements of the mine were such that made it necessary to take immediate steps to realize money. marked that, upon looking into the affairs of the company, he found the requirements of the mine were such that made it necessary to take immediate steps to resilise money upon the shares, or they must make a call to work the mine properly. To fortify his opinion, he sent a circular to all the shareholders holding above 100 shares, requesting them to meet, to advise what course to pursus. Resolutions had been prepared by Mr. Berry, and would be submitted to the meeting; but it was necessary to call this special guestal meeting to carry them out, should they succeed in getting the consent of the Court of Bankruptcy to the arrangement.

Berry, and would be submitted to the meeting; but it was necessary to call this special general meeting to carry them out, should they succeed in getting the consent of the Court of Bankruptcy to the arrangement.

Mr. Turking colicitor for Mr. Oliver) wished to know in what capacity Mr. Berry attended?—Mr. Brankr and for the company, and also for a creditor and a large sharesholder.

Mr. Chanks them read the following resolution:—
That (subject to all necessary consents being obtained from the assignees in bankruptcy of the estate of Mr. Richard Tredinnick) the 1800 shares in the Buller and Basset United Mines, at present standing in the name of the said Richard Tredinnick, be transferred into the names of Meers. Robert Fell, J. S. Vickers, W. H. Vickers, and Wm. Charles, tupon the trusts berefander mentioned. That as soon as the said 1800 shares shall be transfured as aforesaid, the said R. Fell, J. S. Vickers, W. H. Vickers, and W. Charles, tupon the trusts berefander mentioned. That as soon as the said 1800 shares shall be transfured as aforesaid, the said R. Fell, J. S. Vickers, W. H. Vickers, and W. Charles, are bereby empowered to realise the whole, or any part thereof, and in such numbers as shall from time to time be determined by them upon trust, to apply the proceeds thereof first in payment of the company's claims against the estate of the said Richard Tredinnick; and, secondly, to pay the surplus, if any, to Mr. Tisaac Nicholson, the official assignee in bankruptcy to the said estate; or if the bankruptcy of the said Richard Tredinnick.

Mr. Bernar said that the arrangement could not be carried out without a special general meeting, even if they obtained the consent of the Goart of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Olivers wished to know whether the shares would fetch sufficient to cover the whole of the debt due by Mr. Tredinnick ?—Mr. Charles said the value of the firing was what it would fetch. Whatever they sold for would be desirable, rather than hold them in the present position.

Mr. Charles said the value of

A general meeting or shareholders was noted at the omess of the company, invesses needle-street, on Thursday, Mr. R. Hodosoo in the chair.

Mr. Dunsrond read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report:—

April 30.—In presenting my report for the meeting, I must comess that our prospects are not of that cheering chemacter we could desire, or as the shallow workings on the lodes have led us to expect. The development of the lodes in the deeper levels holds out no great promise of success, neither is there any particular point to which we can look with reasonable hope to the opening of ore ground in sufficient quantities as to pay the cost of taking the ores away. In the western part of the mine the back of the 30 projuduced a fair quantity of ore for about 30 fms. in length; here the north lode was found in connection with the mais one; below this level, the lodes being separate, we have not met with anything more than partial bunches. The two lodes are running parallel so far east as the cross-course, by Richard's shaft; to the east of this, we have done nothing towards proving the north lode. Should the north lode be found to approach the main one, and intersect it to the east of our workings in the Glebs, we have great reason to expect a bunch of ores; as is the case in Calstock Consols, where our north lode, called by them a canneter, has intersected another lode, which runs to the north of this sett. This point will be preved by driving the Glebs adit south. In the 50 west, on the north lode, we have met with a small cross-course, producing stones of copper ores. The 55 is 16 fms. to the west of the 80; lode large, band, and poor. The 50 west, on the north lode was home to with a small branches, occasionally producing stones of copper ores. The 55 is 16 fms. to the west of the 80; lone of the 10 lode large hand, and boor. The 50 west, on the north, at end, and boor is the south of the main to 10 lode in the end is poor; 16 fms. behind the end we have a vinue going down on a little more ore, a nts was submitted, from which the subjoined is conde

Balance last audit £ 582 17 9
Mine cost, Nov. to Feb. 813 18 11
Merchants bilis, 191 14 6
Royalty 4 0 11
Law players 48 16 9. 4 0 11 48 16 9= £1641 8 10

Leaving balance against adventurers £ 399 1 3 counts were unanimously received and adopted, but the report being considered stafactory, was merely received, and the mine ordered to be immediately in conjointly by Captain Philips, of the Bedford United, and Captain East, of

heal Edward.

The CMARMAN said the next question was the call, as they must have funds to rry on the adventure. After some discussion, it was unanimously agreed that a call 3s. per share be made. Mesers, R. Hodgon, H. St. John Medley, T. E. Rees, C. well, and R. Walker, were elected the committee of management until the next general setting. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

A special general meeting of the shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishops Mr. R. A. RIDDELL in the chair.

Mr. Roop (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting

Aspecial general meeting. Mr. R. A. Riddell, in the chair.

Mr. Roop (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said the object of the present meeting was to take into consideration the latest despatches from Mr. Conquest, and to determine as to the test means to be adopted to prevent the real and personal property of the company in Virginia being sold by the sheriff, in satisfaction of the creditors' claims; and, secondly, to authorise and empower the directors to borrow such a sum as may be deemed necessary, on the security of a bond, or bonds, and a conveyance of the real and personal property of the company in Virginia in trust for the lenders, with power of sale, as advised by Mr. Little, solicitor, of Fredericksburg, and to authorise the opening of a subscription list, and to receive loans from the stars the star meeting extracts from the letters received from Mr. Conquest were then read, to the effect that he had received notice that legal measures would be taken, and that as soon as he received any process from the sheriff he should discharge all the hands, except such as were necessary to stamp the ore at surface; and that Mr. Conquest would ofter no resistance, but let the matter take its course. Mr. Conquest wrote that 3000/. would free the whole of the property from every liability, and suggested that fifteen of the sharcholders should subscribe 2001, each, at 10 per cent. interest. Mr. Conquest being willing to subscribe his 2001, sand also Mr. Saunders, the assistant manager in Virginia. He (the Chairman) had written to Mr. Conquest to obtain the best legal advice as to securing those who might advance the money, and had received from him a deed, and the opinion was then read.] The Chairman continued: That the questions for them to determine was, first, whether it was for their interest to prevent the sale by the sheriff, and if they thought so how to devise means for rasing the money. He had received from him a deed, conline to those advices, it was not improbable that t

in coming to a decision, the directors had asked Capt. Hoskins to attend, and it might be satisfactory to hear his opinion upon the property, and, no doubt, he would answer any questions that might be put to him. (Hear.)

Capt. Hoskins said there were three steam-engines and plenty of materials upon the property, which was from 500 to 600 acres in extent. They had opened on the course of the lode for three-quarters of a mile, and he had no doubt it could be worked profitably by employing a great number of hands. They ought to sink 120 ft.: at present they were only down 60 ft.; that portion would last for nine or ten years; in fact, it was the best mining property now in Virginia.

The CHAIRMAY saked Captain Hoskins if he had been long connected with mining?—Capt. Hoskins replied, for many years, and had had great experience in gold mining in South America, Spain, and the United States. There were parties in the neighbourhood who would buy the Liberty Mines, which would fetch 90001. If soid properly, but if put up by auction he did not believe they would realise more than 20000.

Mr. Phillips and that at the meetings which were called very few attended, and believed the only way of obtaining the money would be to get some one to tend it, or, perhaps, the directors might come forward.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the meeting that the directors were not only very large shareholders but large creditors.

A PROPARITOR said, supposing the shareholders did not come forward with the money, could not the directors borrow it from a bank?

Mr. FREEZAM replied, that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the money in the way suggested, if the directors would give their side of hand for the amount; but he considered the shareholders had no right to call upon the directors to incur that liability, when they refused to come forward for their own benefit.

The CHAIRMAN then read a letter from Mr. Conquest, dated March 18, from which the following is condensed:—"Many of the debts ought to have been settled at Christimus, 1856; an

He selt certain that he should be able to realise in two months sufficient to pay all debts and leave a good balance to po on with the mine.

Mr. Turners asid his clients had entered a claim for 2000, against the estate, and the bankrupicy could not be superseded until that was satisfied. That claim must be either surpcing the proof or expanged. What they were asking by the resolution to do wast to say unge it. Mr. (Diver and Mr. Turner), therefore, which to know whether the meeting was supported. The mine, and he (Ar. Turner), therefore, which to know whether the meeting was a supported. The meeting was a support of expanged in the proof of expanged. What this, but they were asking to the meeting was a support of the company in the property. He had had a conversation with Mr. Turner and they had come to the conclusion that the course proposed was far better than solling the shares under the bankruptcy.

Mr. Turners suggested that they should add to the resolution that the price at which the shares sold should, from time to time, be regulated by the committee of management.

After an angry discussion between Mr. Turner and Mesers. Vickers, the names of the trustees were altered as follows:—Mesers. Richard Dake, M. Harroy, Win. Charles, and they had come to the continuous and the share sold should, from time to time, be regulated by the committee of management.

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After an angry discussion between Mr. Turner and Mesers. Vickers, the names of the trustees were altered as follows:—Mesers. Richard Dake, M. Harroy, Win. Charles, and proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, That Mesers. Martyn and Oliver, that they be required to expung their claim against the estate. A resolution was then proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, That Mesers

THE ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

olders was held at the offices of the company, The second annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,—Col. BAZALGETTE in the chair.

Mr. J. V. N. Bazalortz (the secretary) read the notice convening fixed the seal of the company to the register of the shareholders, as uditors.

The SECRETARY then read the report, from which the following is condensed:—

The SECRETARY then read the report, from which the following is condensed:—
The directors consider that many circumstances combine to render the position of the company's affairs far more satisfactory than at the former meeting. They are as fallows:—In consequence of the anticipations held out in the prospectus at the last needing not having been fully realised, those of the vendors of the property who are resident in England have agreed to a reduction in the purchase money, by the surrender of their proportion of 6000 shares, of 6f. per share paid up, which shares were taken in part pyrment of the second moisty of the purchase money, originally arranged to be paid in ead. The assent of the holders of one-half of these shares has been given, but the absence from England of the holders of one-half of these shares has been given, but the absence from England of the holders of one-half of these shares has been given, but the absence from Familian and the state of the holders of the remaining shares has prevented this negociation from being completed. Replies, however, already received on this subject, leave little doubt that the result of the negociation will be astfactory as to the remainder. The surrender of these shares reduces the purchase money of the property to 40,0001, being one-half of the amount originally agreed for, and places these shares at the disposal of the company. Negociations with the Colonial Government have resulted in a grant of 50,000 serves of freshold forest land, at it stands, is worth, at the lowest computation, 20c, per acre, leaving the cleaned lands for sale to settlers. The inefficiency of the working plant, and the want of year-tical knowledge by the persons engaged at the works, occasioned loss of time, and it is feared misapplication of labour, and this will account far the small amount of product hitherto obtained. Under the advice, however, of the directors believe permanently, improved; and in the course of the current yet the production cannot fail to be largely increased. In

viction that the existence of abundance of valuable ore has not been over-estimated; tax under good management, which they believe they have now obtained, that one will is manufactured into a first-rate quality of iron, and in such quantities as will ultimately place the company in a remunerative and prospersous condition.

The Chairman, Mr. Roebuck, the duty devolved upon him to occupy the present position. Mr. Bazacerrz (the secretary) stated that it was only within the last half-hour has he had heard that Mr. Roebuck was not able to attend, after having for several days put been at the office, and having gone carefully through the whole of the accounts. It had been considered better that he (the secretary) should give any explanations that might be required, which he would do as briefly as possible. The last year had been one of extraordinary depression in the commercial world, which, of course, had some influence upon their affairs. The profit and loss account of Londonderry and Nictau showed a balance against the company in round numbers of 40001. but it would be unfair to dwo conclusions from these accounts as to the capabilities of the company, as at the time failing atock the management was defective, and it was not for some months that it was found. In one article alone—charceal—alarger quantities were put down than they received, entailing a loss to the company of from 20001, to 25001. They had also suffered greal last through their shipping agent at 8t. John's, New Hrunswick, who, instead of keping he iron received by him separate, mixed the Nictau and Londonderry iron, and consequently the tovernment rejected a large quantity, involving a loss to the company of 22 per to no athe contract price. These items would explain the debit of 40001, in the accounts. When Mr. Jones first arrived at the works, he set about remedying the errors as spedily as possible; and those who had not done their duty were removed, and others put in his places; and they hoped shortly to get to work at Nictau. Since Mr. Jones

Mr. Paull, M.P., did not think it desirable to call in a professional accountant; and experienced the great inconvenience of adopting that course, without the slighest lengit. They had better appoint three of the shareholders as a committee, to consult with the directors as to any alteration in the accounts that might be desirable. Perhaps Mr. Horsiev would consent to act, and, if not, he might nominate some other shareholder. He regretted that they had not been able to present a report of a more satisfactory character, but in the majority of similar undertakings the directors had no personal knowledge of the property, and could only rely upon the statements that were made. Before the company was set on foot they received a vast amount of information, and it had been inspected by Government surveyors and others, who all reported that the property was an extremsly valuable one.

tovernment surveyors and others, who all reported that the property was an extensival valuable one. Mr. Horskey: But you had no one to report on behalf of yourselves. Mr. Pattle: We had. We employed and sent out Mr. Wadham, the mineral sgent for the Duke of Buceleugh, and he confirmed the whole of the statements upon which he company was formed. The furnaces were not in such good working order as they cu-pected, and when they found the iron did not arrive very rapidly, an experienced may from Shefffeld was appointed, and since then everything had been done to put the work in first-rate order.

in first-rate order.

Mr. Wilkinson said it was of the greatest consequence that a gentleman intimately acquainted with the from trade should be appointed an auditor, and he would propose Mr. Swann, whose practical ability was well known.

Mr. Housker said he should withdraw his amendment in favour of Mr. Swann, as is believed his appointment would be beneficial to the concern.

After a very lengthened discussion, the report and accounts were received and adopted. Resolutions were also unanimously passed that the election of Dr. Beattle as a direct in the room of Mr. Blyth be continued, and the retiring directors re-elected. Mr. Koth was re-elected, and Mr. Swann elected auditor.

was re-stected, and Mr. Swann elected auditor.

Mr. Patrason moved that Mr. Horsley be appointed to confer generally with the directors on the affairs of the company on behalf of the shareholders.

Mr. W. Scott, Jun., seconded the resolution, which, after some conversation, was carried. It was also agreed that a more detailed statement of the accounts should be self-round to the shareholders as soon as possible.

Mr. Horslax moved, and Mr. Paull seconded, the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

Mr. Honser moved, and Mr. Pauls seconded, the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

That in the opinion of this meeting half-yearly meetings of this company are desible. That an extraordinary general meeting be held in the third week of October next, and that the report and accounts to be submitted be sent to the shareholders at least area clear days before the meeting. That this ordinary general meeting be adjourned unit mmediately after the extraordinary general meeting meeting be adjourned unit minediately after the extraordinary general meeting.

Mr. Honser explained that the last resolution was meetly with a view of preventing any legal difficulty in holding the meetings from the present time half-yearly. He calculated by moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, observing that they had met him in the most straightforward, manly, and gentiemanly spirit, and he had much pleasure in proposing a cordial and sincere vote of thanks to them, and that the be requested to continue their exertions to bring the undertaking to a profitable result. Mr. A. COLLYAR seconded the resolution, which was carried with appliance.

The Chairman having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

DR. SERGEANT, of Callington, so long and so well known in convinint the mining of that district, we regret to say, is suffering under that most and dangerous disease—carbuncle in the neck. If has been necessary to operate on a considerable option of the fiesh so affected, and will still have to be further to a considerable depth. It will be gratifying to his numerous friends to kee though still suffering most intensely, his medical advisors entertain hopes of his modernitation of the convention of the conventio

FOREIGN MINES

Morro Velho, Feb. 18.—The produce is thus derived :-	CHES.	. 18 24,534 off	one stone.	Oits per ton.
	13,356	from	4152.0 =	3.316
Addison (Banu stone)	0,046	********	1265-6 =	1.904 3.100
Cotesworth (W. & mid. cach.	508	*******	229.6 =	1.904
" Susanna (Gamba)	1.311	*********	229.6 =	=0.181
Praia	799			/ ***
Total	24,534		7233-6	3-281
The produce for January, 24,534 oits.	(less dut	y, 2 per cent	., 401 oits.	=24,043 oitavas
The cost for Jan., rs. 63,263-024, at 2s.	31/d		*******	7183 0

This produce is something better than that of Duc., and would have been still better had it not been for the interruption caused by the excessively heavy rains in the latter part of the month, and in consequence of which 265 tons less of atons were stamped than in Duc., making a difference of nearly 500 oits. The rate per ton is higher, being as 3°281 compared to 3°140; and I trust there will be a further improvement in this, by a larger supply of stone from the mine, sillowing a larger proportion of the poorest to be thrown out. REDUCTION DEPARTMENT.—Stamps working 31 days, average 129-61 heads; a stamps working 31 days, average 129-61 heads; a stamps working 130 heads, 30°44 days; arrastress worked each 25°58 days. The different operations in this department have gone on very fairly, considering the weather we had in the latter part of January and beginning of this month. We may consider ourselves very fortunate indeed to have suffered so little, and all is going on as usual at date (Feb. 17). PARIA.—The stampling-mills were brought to a stand-still for four hours by the wheels being water-logged during the highest flood, without any damage being done. The other side (16 heals) of the Hockin stamps should be completed in another week; the side hitherto working does duty very satisfactorily. Of course, during the wet acason the getting the cascalho from the bed of the river is liable to interruptions, but care is taken to have a supply in reserve, otherwise the produce would suffer; for, as far as experience hitherto goes, the sand cannot be properly stamped without a mixture of cascalho or stone. More.—All the operations have been going on regularly, except during the heavy falls of rain, when a great part of the force had to be employed in repairing damage done on the regos and at other places by falls of earth, which were very numerous, though most fortunately none happened of a very serious nature. Till the rain ceased, however, and we had a few days of dry weather, we were in a constant state of anxiety,

rapided. The supply of stone was, therefore, short, and the stamps had on that account to be driven at a slower rate. Expronary most are proceeding steadily, but as yet without any decided result. In the 25 fm. level the width of the lode has varied considerably.

Farz Lasoucusas.—They continue to attend as hitherto, and do their work regularly. As stated in my diary, a good many of them were afraid to go underground for two days of which the heaviest rain fall.

Morro Velho, Feb. 27.—Gold extracted to date, 14,869 cits., from 1087-7 cubic feet of said (result of 19 days' stamping), yielding 13-67 cits. per cubic foot, and from 4527 tons of stone, equal to 3'286 cits. per ton.

REDOCTION DEPARTMENT.—Stamps working 19 days, average 130-70 heads; working 133 heads, average 18-81 days. Since my last respects the different processes in this department have gone on regularly, and but little interruption was caused by the heavy food of the 20th inst., though it was about 3 feet deep in the amalgamation house, and water-logged for some time the Lyon wheel. The statement given above shows that the profuce of the free 19 days of this month is upwards of 400 cits, greater than that for the first 20 days of the preceding month, and I calculate that for the 28 days we shall have many 24,000 cits. The machinery is all working well.

Fraia.—On the 24th inst., tate in the evening, the second west side (16 heads) of the Bockin stamps was set in motion, and has been working well.

Miss.—There is nothing particular to note since my last, the different operations have consequently been able to reject some more of the worthess—46 loads—36's tons, have been farmy out this last week, and thus the value per ton of the stone stamped mised, and sho to total yield.

Hypers Maxicaa Minning Association.

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Muse.—There is nothing particular to note since my last, the different operations havegored the usual routine. We have been able to raise more stone, and have consequently been able to reject some more of the worthless—46 londs—36 tons, have been incrementally been able to reject some more of the worthless—46 londs—36 tons, have been incrementally been able to reject some more of the worthless—46 londs—36 tons, have been incrementally been able to total yield.

UNTED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Major Farrell, Feb. 15-27.

"Irse or Jazes Maria x Jose: The works in this mine continue flavourable, the frente of San Pablo, which had somewhat deteriorated, and was reduced to a width of 1½ wara, has again resumed its former dimensions, and shows a width of ore of a good class to the extent of a wara. In the frente of San Miguel a block of tepetato (here called a warage years in width, and is of a very good class. The fresh, but has no far improved that we have leave reason to think the interruption is but temporary. A cross-cut to the upper wall of the vich has been commenced in the level of San Miguel and San Gabriet to speculate and make trial of the vein in that direction. The pozo of Dolores still continues our best working, and yields abundance of ore of a somewhat improved ley. The extraction from the mine for the fortuing the class of the continues of the strength of the vein in that direction. The pozo of Dolores still continues our best working, and yields abundance of ore of a somewhat improved ley. The extraction from the mine for the fortuing the class which is a somewhat improved ley. The extraction from the mine for the fortuing the class of the continues of the continu

that any improvement in the class of fruits is likely to produce great results. Such is the opinion I entertain as Perito Facultativo de Minas, and which I report to you in fulliment of the commission you entrusted me with.—Jose M. MONTERO DE ESPINOSA.

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—Advices from Capt. Z. Walls, April 17. The value of the different underground bargains are just as last reported, but I am sorry
to say that, owing to the scarcity of miners, our ore raising for the first half of the month is
much below our estimate. Out of the 180 men whom I reported as being employed underground last setting-day, not more than 50 are now regularly at work; neither do I
see any hope of an increase until the tilling season be over, for most of the mon from
this meighbourhood have a little land of their own, which they endeavour to plant about
this time of the year. The building of the steam whim-house is so far completed as to
allow the engineer to commence fixing the engine, and thope the who's work will be
completed and the whim commence hauling in the first week of May.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.—Advices from Alotopeque,
Guatemaia, to March 2: I have been enabled to keep up the consignments of ore; since
the date of my last letter I have dispatched 156 bags of first-class ore, and have nearly
ready 150 more, which will be sent away before the middle of this month. I find that
since November 3, the date of my first consignment to date, about 36 tons of ore have
been transmitted to the coost. The stopes in San Damasol evel are in splendid ore;
was have extracted from them and from stope No. 1, in back of Dolore's level, during the
past months of the productive. The most cause
ourse; this to re has been raised and dressed at a very trifling cost. In No. 1 stope in
back of loore's level we have encountered a nice branch of ore running back to the
cross-course; this is being followed. The eastern ends of San Damasol over a ground a level, since have prove the ground already passed over. Capitain B. Williams will

is 3½ ff. wide, producing from 8 to 10 cwts. of "broan" per fin. Two men have driven east in Dolore's level 4½ vara, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per vars; as yet no improvement has taken piace in the lode, although it still presents a very promising appearance, and is now 2½ feet wide; the ground has been unusually hand in this end for the last six weeks. The lode in No 1 stope in hack of San Dannasia level, which has been varought by two men and a boy; is worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. No. 2 stope, in back of the same level, which was commenced at the beginning of this month, has also been worked by two men and a boy; the lode is worth from 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm., this stope extends east from the before mentioned, as after as the ladder-road rise to San Vicente level. The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of Dolore's level, is worth 6 cwts. of rich ore per fm., one man and a boy have been engaged here. There has been a man driving west in this level during the last week, as the lode was intersected some 4 or 5 varias east of the cross-course, by which means we have been engaged to lemthen the last-mentioned stope. We hope to raite several torus more of rich ore from this point. The ores raised and dressed in the month consist of nearly 10 tons, assaying 313 cos. of silver per ton; 2½ tons, assaying 324 cos. per ton; 1 ton, assaying 135 cos.; and 6 tons, assaying 170 cs. per ton.

PONTGHABAUD MINES.—Captain Rickard, April 16: Roure: The rise

month consist of nearly 10 tons, assaying 313 oas. of silver per ton; 234 coss, per ton; 1 ton, assaying 193 oas.; and 6 tom, assaying 17 oas per ton.

Pontgratud Mires.—Captain Rickard, April 16: Roure: The rise in the back of the 100 metre level, on the 8t. George's lede, is up 3 metres from the back of the level, and is somewhat improved, now laying open good stoping ground. The 40 metre level, south of 8t. Peter's shaft, on 8t. Mark's lode, is utility promising, and produces a will promising and produced as a still promising and produced as a still promising. The 40 metre level, south from Anna's shaft, on 8t. Mark's lode, is looking kindly, and produces as aving work. The adit level, north from 8t. Peter's cross-cut, on the 8t. Mark's lode, is looking kindly, and produces aving work. The adit level, north from 8t. Peter's cross-cut, on the 8t. Mark's lode, is further improved, now worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The 20 metre level, south from Anna's shaft, on 8t. Mark's lode, is looking kindly, and produces aving work. The adit level, north from 8t. Peter's cross-cut, on the 8t. Mark's lode, is further improved, now worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The same level, south from Agnes' shaft, has been driven through the porphyry, and has again entered good ore ground; the part of the lode carried in the end produces 1½ ton of ore per fm.; this level will be communicated with the No. 1 winze by the end of this month; the same level, north of shaft, is still in a good course of ore, producing 5 tons of ore per fm. The deep adit level, south from Agnes' shaft, is still in a large and kindly lode, it produces awing work, but not of good quality; this end is being pushed towards the winze on the side lode sinking in the bottom of the stollen, which winze is down nearly to the level of the deep adit; the lode in the bottom is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We have now working seven stopes in this mine by 28 men, which with the ore from the other tutwork bargains, continue to yield fair quantities of ore, at a moderate tribute

The Coptapo Mining for the present month.

The Coptapo Mining for the present month.

The Coptapo Mining Company: Feb. 28.—The estimated produce of Checo Mine for February was 3850 quintals, the ley varying from 10 to 27 per cent., and the total value 5535-87 dollars. In the castern set the 20 fm. level east on north lode, is stopped, being only 20 yards from Mandicla's sett, and not worth driving. The stopes in back of the 30 cast, on north lode, yield about 2 tons of 13 per cent. ore per fathom, leaving a little profit. In the bottom stopes of the 30, same bunch, dipping west, the ore is entirely cut out; explorations on this lode will be discontinued a unproduble. In the 36, on main south lode, sinking north, they have cut a lode at present 3 feet wide of yellow sulphuret of 12 per cent. on a silde, and they hope when the lode settles it will improve in quality. They have a lode 1 ft. wide, of 20 per cent. dark sulphuret in the chifton, from the 40 to the 30 fm. level on the same lode. In the 30, driving west on main lode they have 3 ft. width of dark sulphuret of 20 per cent.; it is a continuance of a large course of ore expected further west in former years, and which they hope may hold downward. The 60 and 80 fm. levels, west of Harman's shaft, are unproductive. The Checo lodes are intersected by a very large cross-course running north and south. The other workings in this sett are paying cost. Dulcinea Mine is not looking so well as when last reported on, though they hope to take out about 200 quintals of rich ore, and 120 quintals of seconds this month.

other workings in this sett are paying cost. Duicinea Mine is not looking so well as when last reported on, though they hope to take out about 200 quintals of rich ore, and 120 quintals of seconds this month.

WHEAL JAMAICA COPPER COMPANY.—The report of the managing committee was presented to the meeting, held at Kingston, March 28, which stated that they had met for the double purpose of receiving the cuatomary bi-monthly report of the committee of management, and of receiving and considering the report of Mr. Tregoning's survey of the Charing Cross Mine, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be required to give effect to his recommendations for the future working of the mine. Nothing, it appears to the committee, can tend more substantially to inspire confidence in the moneyed world, or to accredit the interests of the shareholders in the market, than the knowledge that the affairs of the company are beyond the chances of pecuniary embarrassment, and that its funded capital is equal to all the emergencies of a fluctuating and precarious enterprise. The difficulties with which the company has hitherto had to contend from the modelum of capital available for the effective operations of the mine, must be known to every shareholder. Nothing has prevented the lode from being worked to a considerable depth below the 50 but the want of capital to supply and set in operation the machinery necessary to work the property as a mine. The usual bi-monthly statement of the finances, made up to Jan. 31, shows at that date a balance in flavour of the company of 3581. 2s. 9d. Resolutions were passed that the agency of the company in London be offered to Mesra. John Taylor and Sons for acceptance. That the committee of management be empowered to dispose of the remaining unappropriated shares, so far as practicable, to complete the full capital of the company —100,000 shares. Mesra. B. J. C. Hitchina, Derbyshire, Espeut Cooper, and Sodomon, were elected the committee of management, and Mr. Leon auditor for the cur

character of Jamaica will before long be placed on the footing to which it is entitled.

CLARENDON MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—March 25: F.C. Harpur:
—Stamford Hill Mine: Since my report of the 18th inst., I am pleased to say our operations have been going forward pretty favourably. The rise above the 35 is now up about 3 fms., the ground continues very hard indeed for working. The new engine-shaft sinking below surface is now down nearly 11 fathoms: here, I am sorry to say, we have had a great change in the ground during the past two days, it now being quite hard, very similar in character to the ground in the rise—dark coloured porphyry; I therefore anticipate the remaining piece of ground we have to go through will be hard and troublesome; you may, however, rely on my doing my utmost to accomplish it at the earliest period possible. I am glad to say that the engineers arrived here last evening all well.

MINING NOTABILIA. [EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

SOUTH CARADON, AND SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—I observe a paragraph in your last Journal, relative to Caradon Wheal Hooper, in which the writer charges the South Caradon agents with being inattentive to the interests of their adventurers. In reply, I beg to say, that if the writer is really a shareholder in South Caradon Mine, and he will attend the next meeting, to be held on May 25, I think the agents will be able to satisfy him that they have not neglected their duty, as, if they had, he would not receive the dividend and bonus that will be paid him on that day.—FEEER CLYNG: South Caradon Mine, April 20.

CASTELL MINE.—The report of this mine, in your last Journal, from Castella Mine.—The report of this mine, in your last Journal, from Cast. Evans, states, that when he took the management, which was on March 13, last, there were but 2 tons of blende upon the mine; that statement is anything but correct there were at that time from 12 to 14 tons broken, a part of which had been crushed and treased, and several tons that only wanted buddling to make it so, together with all the stuff that was broken in the month of February, which had been prepared for the crushing mill.—J. Lestel: April 19.

Ever B. A. E. Marker confines to improve and

g mill.—J. Leeter: April 19.

East Basser continues to improve, and now presents all the indications ere long becoming one of the richest mines in the district. The lode in the 60 cast, on the south lode, which since the discovery in September last has continued rich, is now arry 9 ft. wide, and yields 5 tons of ore per fm. In the winze below this level, now won 7 fms., the lode improves in depth, and is worth 8 tons, or about 60c, per fm. The cose-cut in the 80, which is in a fine etyan course, is now about 6 fms. distant from the de, and the ground much easier for driving. The engine-shaft will be down next week the 90 fm. level.

to the 90 fm. level.

In the neighbourhood of and at Kit Hill, persons are now employed in cobbing out and saving wolfram. The best parcels are obtained from the old workings near the summit of the mountain. Some of the specimens procured are exceedingly fine, the crystals well defined and brilliant. This mineral was considered most objectionable, and was thrown away on the burrows now being worked over.

and was thrown away on the burrows now being worked over.

LADT BERTHA.—A cross-course has been met with in the 30 east, underlying east 45°; as soon as cut through a good lode is likely to be met with in the back.

Between this cross-course and the eastern one there are about 30 fms.; a large deposit of
ore is expected here. The lode in this end, for a great many fathoms since it was cut,
also in the 20 west and 20 east. The sampling on Friday next will be about 85 tons,
average quality ore, considering it is only 20 fms. from surface. The ore in the 30 will
produce 6 tons per fm., at 10t. per ton. The mine is looking well, and opening beautifully.

produce 6 tons per fm., at 10t. per ton. The mine is looking well, and opening beautimity.

A sett to the west of the Tolvadden Mine is now exciting a great deal of attention. The Tolvadden lotes are declared by good authority to run through it; and copper ore of great richness has been raised from one of the lotes only a few feet from the surface. A party is formed to work it, and a preliminary meeting was held on the 22d inst. at Mr. Brunton's offices, 5, Waterloo-place, when a pian of operations was decided on, and a prospectus drawn up and directed to be published in the Mining Journal. The shares are in great request in the county, and elsewhere.

The shares are in great request in the county, and elsewhere.

THE GRANITE QUARRIES AT GUNNIS LAKE.—Students of geology who may be taking a round through Devon and Conwall this season, and who have never examined this place, will do well to spend a day or two at this beautifully-situated village; they will find much instructive and interesting matter. The porphyrics here are very fine, and, from being extensively wrought, good examples of then and the granite formation in mass may be seen; on the "faces" of some of the blocks crystals of various kinds may be had of various colours, and very beautiful lostes may also be seen in the granites. At a short distance is the Oid Gunnis Lake Mine, formerly very rich; the ores from it were of fine quality; the old burrows allil left contain fine stones of copper, which would pay a party of "halvanes" to dress over. At a short distance are the Great Devon Consois Mines, the slate quarries at Morwellham, the Bedford Mines, Drakewalls the and Hingston Down copper mines. The beautiful scenery from the latter, in looking down the Tamar towards Plymouth, can scarcely be surpassed in England; it is an pleasant a place for a short sojourn, either for pleasure or profit, se can be wished, particularly in spring.

Great interest is created by the report of the proceedings at the CASCADE.

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The SOUTH TAWTON QUARRIES, we are glad to say, are likely to be outinued, an enterprising individual having offered to fork the quarries for 1001. After which the works may be resumed, but considerable cost must be incurred ere they can be brought into their former efficient state.

The Ivy Ton Mine will soon confirm the opinion we expressed of the slue of this locality, when we trust landlords eyes will be opened to the interests of act neighbours as well as themselves.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE continues to improve; so does TOLVADDEN. These two good mines, and the ore is of a very superior quality. The leases are for 21 years, room 1853, at a very low royalty. The small field belonging to Mr. Hosking is, of no se to any one, as the ore in Wheal Charlotte dips away from it.

diate outlay. This mine was lately worked as Wheal Tonkin.

MINING IN CLARE (LRELAND).—A company has just been formed, and placed under the management of Mr. F. Lisabé, for working the Milltown Silver-lead Mine, at Tulla, in the county of Clare. An ample capital has been provided—15,0001, in 3000 shares of 51, each—and the mine is surrounded by the celebrated Ballyhickey and Kilbricken Mines, from each of which large fortunes have been realised. The mine has been for some time worked, under many disadvantages, by a private individual, and yielded fair quantities of silver-lead, blende, and carbonate of lime, sufficient, not only to defray the expenses of working, but to produce a fair profit beyond it. Captain King, Mr. Lisabé, and Captain Paul of the Goginan Mine, have expressed highly favourable opinions, founded on repeated examinations and analyses of the mineral properties of the mine. The argentiferous ore contains 38 czs. of silver to the ton of lead.

At Drake Walls, the wolfram is being now preserved: and at Silver.

At Drake Walls, the wolfram is being now preserved; and at Silver Valler, where the tin was sadly fouled by it, the method of separation introduced by the Germans was found effectual: they provided the acid, or other preparations used, gratis, so that the same be returned to them after being saturated with the wolfram. Is not this a lesson for our metallurgists?

Mr. James Crofts sends us the following remarks :-

Mr. James Crofts sends us the following remarks:—

The circumstances of the moment, as affecting markets generally, are of a character quite unprecedented in the writer's recollection. An uninterrupted succession of the most brillant weather two months before its customary period; nearly 19,000,000l. of bullion in the Bank of England; an accumulation of capital for which employment in legitimate channels cannot be found, and, consequently discounts for the best bills ranging at 2 to 2% per cent., fail to stimulate purchases of stock on a scale, warranted, as it would appear, by this combination of avorable causes. It is not to be understood that the mining market in particular is wholly neglected; but whilst there is wanting that amount of business which implies a steady confidence in the existing state of things, political or commercial, it must be presumed that the speculative spirit is for the time gone into abeyance. To show, however, the innate soundness of the market, scarcely any depression in the value of good shares—dividend or progressive—can be noticed during the past week; and, therefore, it is assumed that the comparative inaction results wholly from an expectation that prices of shares would become more in favour of buyers. We confess we do not look for a realisation of the idea, believing it capable of proof that no serious reduction has taken place in the value of any shares except from causes affecting the share or the mine itself; and so long as this temporary calm continues it should be regarded an an epoch lost to those who neglect to make investments. On the other hand, the progress in the way of caution and deliberation which the public are manifesting is a step on their part in the right direction, and one of which the mining market cannot, or ought not, to complain.

The Journal of Saturday last published details of the meeting of Tincroft shareholders, which appear, touching the item of accounts, open to some remarks. The said report states that Mr. Franklin, a professional accountant,

nothing to do with the mances of the concern;" and thus the question mooted rests at present. A published charge, however, emanating from a respectable accountant, and, it is to be prosumed, a shareholder, in the face of a large meeting, of "costa charged twice," can scarcely be permanently overlooked by those interested in the management and success of Tincroft, which is rather an important mine, and has been long enough before the public to have become a model to others in all respects, but in that of accounts in particular.

A report on Dale Mine has appeared, signed "J. Richards" (a Cornish agent), and gives a really favourable account of the mine and its prospects. The conclusion of it is worthy of noting:—"There are sufficient indications to warrant me in the belief that sufficient deposits will soon be found to constitute a very valuable and profitable lead mine." Mr. Richards dwells rather upon facts than opinions throughout his report, and, therefore, has not, apparently, thought it necessary to allude at all to the Ecton Mine and its former enormous production of copper, but treats Dale exclusively as a lead mine; while it should be remembered that the lever which has been made use of to raise Dale into celebrity has been the proximity of Ecton, and, inferentially, the hope of a second Ecton in Dale for copper ore. The public will have to wait developments, and in particular the cutting through the Great "Lum," or cross-course, for which operation and all other necessary ones the company will be or are, no doubt, prepared with ample capital. Crelake shares continue to receive artificial support in the country, but, considering the respectability of the parties engaged in it, the means by which this effect is produced car, to say the least of it, scarcely be considered worthy of imitation. Lady Bertha has again declined, owing to the news received on Thursday, of the cuiting into the cross-course, and the temporary disappearance of the lode. It would be unwise, we think, for shareholders to take much a

lode is premising developments of a most important character. At the present time the ends and stopes are producing 2 tons 5 cwts. of lead or per firm, and there are 10 to 12 tons fready for sale; but the seint of immediate interest is the indications in the vicinity of the winze No. 4, and should the anticipated success attend the work now decided on by the sinking of this winze, a great and lasting lead mine may be the result. The writer ventures to advise a firm heiding of these shares, not only in relation to the actual condition of the mine for lead, but in reference to the resumption, sooner or later, of the operations on the iron deposit. In Virtuous Lady and Wheel Bedford there is a general my provement of the prospects, and some very sangulae opinions put forth in reference to the tinstuff discovered in the "old burrows," which it would be premature to dilate upon. It may, as a rule, always prove more satisfactory to deal with facts than to indulge in too sangulne anticipations in mining, but we are authorised in expecting before long a great advance in the value of these shares. Hingston Down has improved, and the shares in good odour. Great Wheal Alfred has called up 4s. 6d. per share at the meeting to-day.

A leading writer in the Journal of last week, who, however, betrays his identity by the use of the Cornish motto, returns to the subject of the re-establishment of a Mining Exchange, or an association of mining brokers and deulers, which the said writer considers requisite, if only to counteract the influences of the Stock Exchange over capitalists, and fleic choice of investments. We fear "the wish is father to the thought," and especially when summembering the utter failure of all previous attempts to combine, in a really useful form, the discordant interests of which the barket is composed. That a place of meeting will in concolic the jarring interests of individuals to the must be got doubt; indeed, it may be observed, and in no undirectly spirit, that since the closing of the Mining Exchange

The engine at NORTH D the 30, will be tern and fix I shaft, we have main lode, in very promise shaft, the lode

NORTH prospects of two veins shoot. The together, a driving.

driving, ore has be have taken the men ware the or inch of ox the hill, or shaft, whe gain for de NORTI shaft, is papearance chaft, is p

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BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, April 19: No lode has been broken in the engine-chaft for the past week. The lode in the 10 fm. level, east of said shaft, is much the same as last reported, worth about 2 cwts, of lead per fathoun, and has the same promis-ing appearance. The stopes in the back of this level are worth? cwts. of lead per fathom. There is no change worthy of notice in the atit end, west of the engine-shaft, still producing 7.cwts. of lead per fathon; the stopes in the back of this level are yield-ing 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 10 fm. level, west of the eastern shaft, has not been taken down since last reported. No. 1 stopes are much the same as last stated, worth 6 cwts, of lead per fathom; and No. 2 stopes are worth 5 cwts. per fathom.

stated, worth 6 cwts, of lead per fathom; and No. 2 stopes are worth 5 cwts. per fathom.

ALFRED CONSQLS.—T. Trelease, T. Hosking, S. Uren, April 21: Field's engine-shaft is now sunk 3 flus. below the 160 fm. level; lede much the same as last reported. No lode yet intersected in the 160 north. There is no change to notice in either of the drivings on the north tode to the west of the flookan. In driving cast on the north lode, east of the flookan in the 140, we have intersected another part of the flookan, which we expected, and no doubt have hove the lode again still further south. The main lode in the 120, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is greatly improved since our last report; it is now about 4 ft. wide, and worth from 251, to 301, per fin.; this we consider to be very encouraging, god no deabt we are now coming under our main bunch of ore that is gone down in the bottom of the 110, cast of No. 2 winze; another good indication is, there is a quantity of water flowing from the end. The lode in the No. 1 winze sinking below the 110, east of said shaft, is worth 450, per fin. The main lode in No. 3 winze, sinking below the 100, is worth 701, per fin. No other change to notice since our last report.

cate since our last general meeting, held at Exeter on the 9th inst. All other opera-cons are progressing as fast as possible.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkla, April 17: The winze sinking below the 15 is without any particular change, still producing good sulphur, the west part of the winze being poor come the commencement, which is worth at present from 5 to 6 tons per fin.; driven since at report, 3 ft.: total, 1 fm. 4 ft.

last report, 3 ft.: total, 1 fm. 4 ft.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Pellow, April 15: The west cross-cut continues without change. The lode in the north end is much disordered with lime-rock, and is worth about 5 cwts. of lead and 1½ ton of mandic per fathom. No. 1 stope is worth 1 ton of lead, 1½ ton of copper, and 8 tons of mandic per fathom. No. 3 stope is worth 1½ ton of lead, 1½ ton of copper, and 8 tons of mandic per fathom. No. 3 stope is worth 1½ ton of lead, 1 ton of copper, and 6 tons of mundic per fathom. The lode in the south drift is worth 10 cwts. of lead and 6 tons of mundic per fathom. The lode in the south drift is worth 10 cwts. of lead and 6 tons of mundic per fathom. The costeaning party have met with good stones or ore, but no lode at present. We have put about 2 tons of lead, 3 tons of copper, and 20 tons of mundic to pile since last report, and have prefared a considerable quantity of lead and copper for the crusher. The Mariner has arrived at Clare, and we purpose loading her soon.

lare, and we purpose leading her soon.

REDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, April 22: In the shallow adit end the north lode

3 ft. wide, producing mundic, tile, and copper ore, presenting very favourable indications

or being more productive of the latter mineral; in this level the south lode is 5 ft. wide,

to producing so much the as heretofore, but in place of which good stones of copper ore

re met with; the ground still continues hard for driving in Williams's winze. There

so change to notice in the middle adit; the men in this level are at present engaged

a cross-cutting south through the lode; they are in 7 ft., which, so far as seen, produces

od stones of black and yellow ore, presenting a highly promising appearance for a good

sposit of ore being most with. The surface work progresses much as usual.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, April 20: The lode in the 130 cast is 2 ft. wide, oducing good stones of ore. Paull's stopes in the bottom of the 115 cast are worth tons of ore per fm., and Huggins's stopes 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 115 wast the lode of the and worth 2 tons of ore per fm. Warne's stopes in the back of this level ill yield 4½ tons of ore per fm. We are driving by the side of the 10de in the 150 cast. The lode in the 35 cast is 2 ft. wide, good saving work. There is no alteration in yother part of the mine worthy of notice.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, April 17: The lode in the 10 west is producing good lead stuff; iven this week, 6 ft.: total driven, 43 ms. 3 ft. 9 in. The 10, east from Evans's shart iven the last week, 5½ ft.: total driven, 16½ ft. The lode in this level is improving eddering a 'title lead.

cedering a vittle lead.

BOG MINE.—E. Rogers, April 22: The lode in the rise in back of Perkina's level is

ft. wide, and worth 351, per fathom. The driving of the east end is suspended for the

resent in consequence of the quantity of work coming from the rise, which is too near to be

wreniently worked until we have more ground driven west, when we can bring away

to stuff in that end of the rise instead of east, as heretofore. The men are employed

oping the back of Perkina's level, where the lode is worth 251, per fathom. In the

ddriving west the lode is worth 351, per fathom. At surface we are enlarging our

reseting-floors, and preparing another parcel of lead ore for market.

iresting-floors, and preparing another parcel of lead ore for market.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, April 17: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 50 the lode is 2 feet wide, containing stones of ore. In Austin's engine-shaft the men are retting on well, cutting down below the surface. In the 60, east of King's, the lode is 50 in. wide, containing atones of ore, but not to value. In the rise above the 50, east of King's, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding blende, a little lead, and stones of ore. We have suspended the 40, east of Austin's, util a rise is holed from the 40 to the 30. The lotte in the 40 end is 1½ foot wide, yielding lead and blende. In the 30, east of Austin's, the lode is from 2½ to 3 feet wide, containing stones of ore and blende, now intersected by the single lode. In the 20, east of Syrett's, the lode is 18 in. wide, unproductive. In the 30, west of Syrett's south lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding lead, blende, and thus stones of copper ore. In the 30, the cross-cut men are engaged taking out the engine. Our tribute in the lead department is looking favourable.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbery, April 18: In my report of the 16th, I cave you a syrous.

ne. Our tripute in the lead department is looking invocation.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbery, April 18: In my report of the 16th, I gave you a favourble account of our prospects in the 17, on the south look, and it is with extreme pleasure
ove that I can report that the lode is still improving; and I may observe that I never
efore saw a lode, for the whole breadth of the level, yield work on an average equal in
uality—in Set, it is a splendid lode. The wheel-pit is up, and ere this reaches you we
hall have, I think, succeeded in retaking up the wheel for the purpose of removing the
di shant to put in the new one; the mastery in the wheel-pit is now the admiration of
ll those that have seen it.

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old shart to put in the new one; the masonry in the wheel-pit is now the admiration of all those that have seen it.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Reach, April 21: The 10, driving east of No. 2 cross-cut, on the north part of Bryntail lode, has been more productive during the past week than at any former period since we commenced to drive on its course east of the main cross-cut, and the korebreast is now thickly studded with small cubes of ore. The cross-cut south, which I alluded to last week, is driven into the lode from 6 to 7 feet; in this portion of the driving we found remarkably fine stones of solid ore; also, a pretty good mixture of ore throughout the entire width of the cross-cut, which now shows the lode to be charged with ore to a certain extent for 10 feet in width or upwards, and there still remain some 20 or 25 feet to reach the south wall; therefore, my anticipations at this point are in a great measure realised, consequently I recommend the lode being intersected 12 fathoms under the present level, by driving a cross-cut from the proper shaft, which is delineated in the sketch I sent you the other day; if this should be carried out, I have no doubt but most of the lode would well pay for stoping.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, April 20: We have stoped about 2 fms. of the lode in the back of the 50, which has produced about 400 kibbles of lode stuff, mixed throughout with rich copper ore; from its kindly appearance I have every reason to expect a good lode in the next level; the back is looking much the same for stoping, and the shaftenen are sinking with all speed.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambly, April 20: I am glad to inform you that I

toping, and the shaftenen are sinking with all speed.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambly, April 29: I am glad to inform you that I BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambly, April 29: I am glad to inform you that I ave a part of the pitwork from the North Wrey and Julia home on the mins, and hope to have the remainder in a few days, and then soon to get the engine to work. Our prosects now at the bottom of the shaft are very good, and I think there is not much doubt our soon having a good lode of copper ore.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, April 19: The lode in Pwilthrymid shaft is 4 ft. ride, principally composed of killas and carbonate of lime; no lead to value, ground easy or sinking. The stopes throughout the mine are looking just the same as reported on the 5th instant, except the stope in the bottom of the 40, which is poor at present. The oart of it. I think that I taxed myselfs little high to get 35 tons by the end of this nouth, as I expected the 50 end and the stope in the bottom of the 40 would be turning ut more ore; however, everything that can possibly be done with coonomy to get the argest possible quantity shall be carried out. The lode in the old mine is the same as last eported, we shall be quite ready to draw from the old mine as soon as the chain arrives, which was promised to be delivered last week.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich. And 130: There is no alteration worthy of states.

hich was promised to be nearvered has ween.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, April 20: There is no alteration worthy of notic the 38 cross-cut south. The lode at boundary shaft is now about 20 inches wide, the mposition of which is much the same as it has been—peach and fluor-spar, with occa

pots of ore.

MARTHEN UNITED.—T. Williams, R. Sanders, April 22: We completed diand bed-planking Harrison's engine-shaft to the 12 fm. level yesterday, and to-day
mmenced cutting the plat, which will be got on with as quickly as possible; in
his we shall ascertain the width of the lode, which we have not been able to do
ast 3 fms. of the shaft. In the adit driving north the lode is still large and progood stones of lead; we are carrying 3½ ft. of the lode (the width of the end),
e not got both walls. The favourable state of the weather during the past web,
bled us to get on with the dressing, and, should it continue fine, we shall very
send some degree dury produce to market.

CASTELL.—F. Evans, April 17: The stopes are much the same as reported last week fe had a slight breakage, which has prevented our pumping, but the water is now near! fork. We sampled 25 tons of blende to-day.

fork. We sampled to tons of memor memory. CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry, April 22: The lode in the lit end is 2 ft. wide, producing about 5 cwts. of lead per fm., having a very kindly pearance. The south-east stopes are not so productive as last reported, yielding at pre-sent 2 cwts, of ore per fin. During the past week the cross-branch has much improved, and is now worth near 10 cwts, of ore per fin. The lode in the stopes north-west of the rise is producing 14 cwts, of ore per fin. In the stopes south-east of No. 3 winze the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing much the same quantity of ore as last reported—12 cwts, per fin. Saturday next being our setting day I intend to put a pare of men to sink No. 4 winze. We hope by the end of next week to have from 10 to 12 tons of lead ore pre-pared for the market.

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS.—J. Carpenter, April 22; Should this very favourable wea-her continue, we shall have the engine-house up by the latter end of next week; no me will be ident in getting in engine-bob; the bodier, &c., are aiready on the mine, and he other parts are preparing, so that they will be sent in as the engineers require them. COLLACOMBE. -S. Mitchell, April 20: During the last week there has been no al-

COLLACORDE.—8. SHICKER, APRIL 20: During the mast week mere has been no alteration in this mine to notice.

COLLEGE MINES.—A. Braithwaite, B. Tucker, April 19: The run shaft is down 4 ft. 6 in., it continues to improve; the lead ground is extending further north, and is making under the bard ground under the hill. In the old run level we have got in two sets of timber, and shall have another in to-morrow night, which will give us 10 ft. more of good lead ground to stoge. In the 10 fm. level, driving north, we have been driving towards the hanging-well lead 5 ft., and north 4 ft. firm ground; we expect to have to drive 2 fms. more, legger we reach the lead ground. In the 10 cross-cut, to interact the biase lode, we have bered 12 ft. without coming to the lode, we have therefore discontinued this egeration for the present. We have sent 1 ton of lead to Armagh, and shall send absolute ton on Wednesday, and have about 2 tons on the dressing-floors.

CWN ERPIN.—April 29: During the last fortingth a slight improvement has taken place in the 57, east of drawing shaft. The lode is 4ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, squartz, blende, and lead ore, yielding of the latter dressing work. The lode in the stope over the back of this sevel west of the rise, is on an average 4/5 ft.wide, yielding 4/5 ton of lead or per fm. The lode in the 48, going cast of cross-cut, is at present split into two branches, being about 4 ft. apart, which are small and yielding a little ore, but not to value. The stopes in the back of this level, over the cross-cut, continue to yield 16 cwtz.

down about 10 fms., and just over the 15 fm. level end, we have raised several ton old ore, and when holed it will open good ore ground for stoping. In the adit ent the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, mundle, and flookan; thi is suspended for the present, and the men put to drive south for the purpose of intering the south lode.—South Lode: The adit has been driven east from the little whim t cross-cut about 16 fms. through a kindly lode, producing copper, blende, spar, and lc; lode in end about 1 ft. wide, composed of copper ore, blende, and spar, now up to the engine-shaft. The stopes throughout the mine are much the same as form months past.

posite the engine-shaft. The stopes throughout the mine are much the same as an everal months past.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glarville, April 21: The engine-shaft is cut down to its proper size—1½ fins. below the adit level; re-set to drive by 12 men, at 14t, per fathom. In the adit level east of the engine-shaft the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan mixed with green carbonate of copper; re-set to drive by two men, at 3t, per fin.

EAST DAREN.—Taylor's shaft, sinking below the 80 fm. level, is without alteration since I hast wrote, in consequence of a breakage of the bob. In the 80, driving east and west, nothing has been done since my last, in consequence of the water being in. In the 88, driving west of Taylor's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, spar, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1½ ton per fim. In the winze sinking below this level, 10 mis. east, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fin. In Reed's shaft, sinking below the 56, the ground is favourable for sinking, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1½ ton per fim., with a promising appearance. In the 65¢, driving west, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, spar, blende, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1½ ton per fim., with a promising appearance. In the cross-cut in the 44¢, driving south of Loveden's engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving, with a little water coming out of the breast. In the 45¢ driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter about 15 c-vts, per fim. In the levels driving cast and west, under new pool, the ground is favourable for driving, with a little water coming out of the breast. In the 45¢ driving east and west, under new pool, the ground is favourable for driving, and the men pushing on with all speed. The stopes throughout the mine still continue to yield fair quantities of ope. The drawing and dressing, with all other surface operations, are progressing satisfactorily.

and dressing, with all other surface operations, are progressing satisfactorily.

EAST ROSEWARKE——I sames, April 17: The engine-shaft is as last reported. In the
33, west of engine-shaft, the lote is about 1 ft. wide, very kindly, yielding rich stones of
ore. We have holed the rise in the back of the 22 against Hanley's shaft. We intend
putting two of the men to cut down and secure the shaft from the 12 to the 22, and the
others to cross-cut from this point towards Wheal Brook south lode immediately.—North
Lode: In the 22, east of Mathewa's cross-cut, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, yielding at
present about 1 ton of good ore per fin. In the 22, east of King's shaft, the lode is 1 ft.
wide, unproductive. We have commenced driving the 22 west of King's shaft towards
the junction of the north and south lodes; here the lode is 1 ft. wide, spots of copper
un totaling to value. In the 12 east, extreme north, the lode is small and poor. In consequence of
the heavy rains Hallett's shaftsmen have been hindered in the past week by the water.

We hope to resume sinking again shortly. No other change to notice.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremarne, April 20: The lode in the 40 south is 3 ft. write, composed principally of finor-spar and horn-spar, and will produce 12 cwts. ot lead per fin.; in this level north the lode is of the same size and character, and worth 10 cwts of lead per fin. We have resumed sinking the winze in the bottom of the 30, is which the loce is 3 ft. wide, and vielding 10 cwts. of lead per fin. In the 29 north we have just passed through an east and west course, which appears to have improved the ground and lode, the lode at present being 2½ ft. wide, producing good saving work.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, April 16: We stripped down the lode in the 88 to-night, and find it contains rich stones of grey copper ore, but not to value. We are now stripping down the lode in the winze below the 69; the ore part of the lode does not look quite so well. I shall be able to say more about the lode to-morrow, by which time we shall strip down the ore part.

We are now stripping down the lode in the winze below the 66; the ore part of the lode does not look quite so well. I shall be able to say more about the lode to-morrow, by which time we shall strip down the ore part.

— April 17: We have taken down the lode in the winze below the 66 fathom level, some parts of which has not turned out so productive as the upper parts of the winze some parts of which has not turned out so productive as the upper parts of the winze but we must expect in a grey ore lode such changes. The lode in the bottom of the winze is opening out again large on the orey part, and worth for the winze from 80t, to 1900, per fin, and by the present appearance of the lode the next taking down will be equal in value to any other part of the winze.

J. Goldsworthy, April 22: The ground in the 88 fathom level is much the same for progress as when last reported; we stripped down a part of the lode to-night; it is large, and producing stones of grey and yellow copper are, but not to value. Homersham's shaft is sunk? Fins. 2 ft. below the 66, the ground favourable for progress. The winze is sunk about 6 fins. 4 ft. below the 66, the ore part of the lode is taken down 5 fins. 4 ft.; the lode has taken a flatter underlay in the last 3 ft. of sinking; and where the lode has changed its underlay it appears to be more mundicky than in the upper part of the winze, before this change took place in the underlay; what effect it will have on the value of the lode I cannot say as yet, but shall be able to say to-morrow, as we are now preparing to take down the ore part of the lode to prove the value of it; the lode has change, in the back of the 66, where I last put the men to stope, the lode, where we have commenced taking down is worth from 80t. to 100t, per fin. The stope east of Williams's winge, in the back of the 66, where I last put the men to stope the lode, where we have commence, are worth 2 tons of good ore per fin.; this ore did not make in the back more than is dest high, so that at this time the sto

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—April 17: Redruth Consols: The lode in the 46 fm. les ast of the engine-shaft, is 15 inches wide, yielding good stones of ore, and letting ou quantity of water. In the 34 the lode is smaller than when last reported, now 1 ft. wi ontaining a little saving work for copper. The lode in the rise in the back of the sat is 15 inches wide, poor. The lode in the wines sinking in the bottom of the 21 not so large as when last reported, now about 1 ft. wide, saving work for tin. The less that 15 the 15 and 15 20 in wide. through the ironatone. The lode in the adit end, driving east of the eng the north lode, is 6 in. wide, unproductive.

the north lode, is e in. wide, unproductive.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—P. Rich, C. Mirret, S. Sampson: The 260, east of Bottrall's thaft, on Trotham's lode, is 4 ft. wide, producing I ton of ore to the fm. In the 260 w have a new cross-cut driving; to cut Bottrall's lode, where we hope to meet with ore, a we have a good lode in the level above; we have about 4 fms more to drive. The 256 triving east of Bottrall's shaft, on Trotham's lode, will produce 3 tons of ore per fm., as we look for an improvement in this end shortly, as we are getting under a very good shoot of ore that we had in the level above. The 240, driving east of Bottrall's shaft, on driving west of Union shaft, on Hewitt's lode, is poor. In the same level driving east the lode, is small, but we expect to make ore shortly. The winze sinking in the bottom of this level is also poor, but will be of great advantage when holed in taking away the ore gone through in the 200 below. The 170, driving west on Hewitt's lode, is producing saving work; and the 160 west will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The adit level driving west, north of Carragott shaft, on Rashleigh's lode, is much improved, and will now turn out 1½ tons of ore per fm.; this level is in the north part of the mine, where we have now a 60 fm. level driving north on the cross-course, and we hope to cut this lode in about 40 fms. more driving, and should it be cut good, as we may reasonably expect, we may consider it almost a new mine, as this will prove entirely a side lode. A tour survey day, on Saturday last, we set two new pitches, one at 3s. 6d. and the other at 7s. in 1i. The pitches and the other parts of the mine not named are looking much as usual.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, April 21: In the 50 east the lode and second here.

ne picnes and the other parts of the mine not named are looking much as usual.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill., April 21: In the 50 east the lode and ground has a
favourable appearance for the yield of mineral, being about 11½ ft. wide, composed
chiefly of mundle, interspersed with copper ora, but not of sufficient quantity yet to
value. In the west end at this level good progress is being made in driving; the lode is
3 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 36 end west is from 5 to
6 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, containing spots of ore. The different stope
continue to yield much the same as usual. Harris's stope in back of the 36 is worth
100, per fm. Bickle's stope in back of the 36 is worth
100, per fm. Bickle's stope in back of the 36 is worth
bottom of the 24 fm. level is worth 80, per fm.

GELJEREBON.—R. Northey, April 30: 1 have nothing may be communicate.

ottom of the 24 nn. level is worth 8t. per nn.

GELLIRHEIRON.—R. Northey, April 20: I have nothing new to communicate, exspt to say that I have commenced two cross-cuts to drive north, one on the top of the
iss and another down about 11 ms. below. The stope in the back of the 20 is not
continue units a wall.

looking quite so well.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—J. Webb, April 21: We have reached the cross-course at the 96 fm. level, and have commenced to rise on the same, to effect a communication with the 86 fm. level. The lode in the 86 contains tin, but not rich. In the 66 the lode has not been taken down for the last 2 fms. in driving.—Eastern Mine: In the 66 fm. level, east of Charlea's chaft, we have a large lode, letting out much water, and good work for tin. We have commenced to put up a rise to the 36, and shall be obliged to suspend this driving until that is communicated. The lode in the 36 end is 2 ft. wide, good work. The stopes generally are in good order, and with better prospects than we had last month. The stopes in the back of the 36 have been temporarily interfered with by a spilee cutting off the lode: this has prevented our increasing the returns of tin ore this month, but we have sold 18 tons.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—J. Sparge, April 22: The ground at Kelly Hall shap is speedy for sinking; we shall soon get to the 20. The machinery works extensible well, and the water is but little. The cross-course we have now at the shaft is underlaying vest about 3 ft. in a fathoun, consequently it will be soon out of the shaft. It is my opinion we shall meet with something of importance in the 20, as the lote in the in 11 rest wide, producing good rocks of ore. The western part of the mine is without

is 11 rest wide, producing good rocks of ore. The western part of the mine is without material alteration.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, April 21: The lode in the 80 fm. level, east of Lyle's shaft, is 2\(\frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, producing a little copper ore. In the 80 west the lode is 4\(\frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and copper ore. In the 70 the lode is 3\(\frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, producing 4 tons per fm. In the 50 the lode is 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, producing 5 tons per fm. In the 50 the lode is 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 60 the lode is 2\(\frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 60 the lode is 2\(\frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm.

GREAT TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—W. Guilley, April 21: I have taken a survey of this mining property, situate in the parish of Beerferris, in the county of Devon. It is no a good mining district, and is surrounded by, and in conjunction with, mines that have and are making great returns. The situation adjoining the filter Tamar is good, and the stratification of the country congenial for the producition of lead ores. The lode you have lately cut in shoading is a remarkably fine one; there is everything in and about it that indicates lead to be very near. There are several lodes in this sit on an about it that indicates lead to be very near. There are several lodes in this sit on an about it that indicates lead to be very near. There are several lodes in this sit of sits promise; but the great flookan lode at the north-west part of the sett I should immension; the sit is a great probability of its making lead shallow. If these two lodes only were in the sett it would be sufficient to justify any company in making a spirited trial of this piece of ground, which I have no doubt would result in success. The bearing of these lodes is just the same as those wrought on in the district, from 20 upwards cast of north. I have no doubt when these lodes are fairly laid open they will be a profitable inves

de opens beautiful; and there is not a second to the property of the property of the local bare a course of ore.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, April 22: In the 50 fm. level, west of ngine-shaft, the north part of the lode being driven on is showing improvement; it is ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and stones of rich yellow copper ore. A ross-cut will now be driven south through the lode, to ascertain its size and character.

Fig. with, composed of capies, quarks induces, and soone or first yellow copper ore. A recass-cut will now be driven south through the lode, to ascertain its size and character. GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, April 20: We have commenced stoping the back of the 61, just behind the present end; the lode is 14 in, wide, worth of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes cast of No. 5 winze the lode is 18 in, wide, producing about 34 ton per fathom. In the stopes in the back and bottom of the 51, west of No. 6 winze, the lode is 16 foot wide, turning out about ½ ton per fin. All other operations are much the same as when has reported.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—John Nancarrow, April 17: The sinking-lift was dropped pesterday down on ground believed to be the bottom of Harvey's engine-shaft. A rise in back of the 100, under Fielding's shaft, will be commenced immediately. In the 58 west the lode is improved for tin, worth 201, per fm. for tin and copper. The 28, east cross-cut, under the lode which is just before us. Fielding's shaft is being pushed on as fast as possibly nine men, and we hope with the rise below to effect a communication here sooner than was at first anticipated, which is highly important as the bottom levels might be driven, and other ground wrought to greater advantage. We have commenced driving west of Davie's, and have secured the shaft and erected a whim on Wheal Seymour departing the preparatory to clearing and driving that level north to Hallenbeagle. The pitchs west of Davie's, and have secured the shaft and erected a whim on Wheal Seymour departing the sum of the ground wrought to greater advantage. We have commenced driving and their ground wrought to greater advantage. We have commenced driving and thriving that level north to Hallenbeagle. The pitchs look just as usual. Specimens of good ore have been broken in the 100, and our prospets in the 98 are very encouraging.

inche 80 are very encouraging.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, April 20: Teague's shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the 30, on Metal tode, which is 2 feet wide, and spotted with tin ore, and looks promising to improve, but is poor at present. In the 50, west of John's shaft, there has been no lode taken down for the last week, therefore I cannot say anything about its value. The 60, west of Ivey's shaft, on Metal lode, is 1½ ft. wide, and spotted throughout with tin ore, but poor. The 70, driven north from Metal lode, and west of the engine-shaft, on the sind lode, is 1½ ft. wide, and spotted throughout with tin ore, but poor. The 70, driven north from Metal lode, and west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1½ ft. to intersect the north lode, has become much wetter, and the ground shows indications of approaching the lode. The 80, driving west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1½ ft. so ft wide, and worth 12l. per fm. The 90, west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 feet wide, and worth 12l. per fm. The 100, west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 feet wide, and worth 12l. per fathom. The 110, west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 feet wide, and worth 40l. per fm. We shall commence to sink the engine-shaft next month; we have a plat cut in this level, and penthouse put in to reame the sinking of the shaft immediately. The 248, driving east of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is 1½ feet wide, and worth about 8l. per fm. In the 115 cross-cut, driving north from main lode, and west of Woolf's shaft, to intersect Trueman's lode, the ground is wel, and shows indications of the lode being further north, and underlying as feet than was first anticipated, The 214 cross-cut, driving south-east of Bounder shaft, to intersect the south part of the main lode, we expected to have cut before this time; it cannot be underlying as at as was anticipated, as we have nearly driven the cross-cut under the perpendicular of the small, but producing occasional stones of tin ore. We are driving a cross-cut nort

We shall sell arout of tons of the theorems, and it especies a sold piece of the HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, April 19: In the 69 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, of promising appearance. The 40 end east has been driven through the eastern cross-course, which has hove the lode north; I hope to cut into it again on the castern side of the cross-course by next week. A pitch in the bottom of the 30, east of the shaft, is much improved during the last week; I doe worth 3 tons of good quality ore per fin. The other pitches are producing some good work for copper. At West Hawkmoor, the ground is still hard; working by a its men.

till hard; working by six men.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, April 21: The lode at Morris's shaft still large, and will produce from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fathom, worth at least full 50. er fathom for the length (12 feet). In the 75 and 65 east the lode is large, and will field 4 tons of ore each per fm. Other points of operation continue stationary.

yield 4 tons of ore each per fm. Other points of operation continue stationary.

HOLMBUSH.—April 20: The cross-cut south from the 145 west is being continued south, to intersect the south copper branch; there will be most probably about 5 or 6 fms. more to drive. There is no further improvement in the 145 south, on the lead lode, since my report of last week; the lode is still large, and continues to yield stones of silver-lead ore. In the 160, cast of the diagonal shaft, no lode has yet been taken down in this end, and, from the appearance of the ground, we are nearing one of those slides which disordered the level above. The stopes in the back of this ievel, east and west of Lemon's winze, is producing as usual from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. In driving the 160 west of the great cross-course we have intersected another part of the cross-course, through which we are now driving west; it appears to have been divided in this place by a horse of kills. The stopes in the back of this level, east and west of Stone's rise, will yield 1 ton of rich ore per fm. In the 125 south, on the lead lode, the lode is only now producing a small quantity of lead; it is at present not so productive as for several lathous previously driven. In the 145 west, on the fiabplack lode, the lode is much improved, and will now produce fully 1 ton of good quality ore per fm.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. Key, April 22: Hitchina's shaft is down 8 fms., tin-ered and well secured. The ground in the bottom of the shaft is a mineralised killar, cod for sinking into, and without water.

bered and well section. The ground in the obstitute of the shark is a finite state, and good for sinking into, and without water.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, April 17: There is no change worthy of notice in the 155 east since last reported on; the lode is still 1 ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of ore. The lode in the rise in back of the 85 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, nundic, and stones of ore, and the ground is easy for driving; here we are making good progress, and hope to get up in the run of ore ground we have in the 45 west this time. The its regular dip, as it did from the 35 to the 450 in about two months from this time. The lode in the 45 west has been somewhat disordered by a small cross-course during the past week, but it is still worth 12', per fm.; the lode in the stopes in back of the same level is yielding 3\frac{1}{2}\$ tons of ore per fm., worth 5\frac{1}{2}\$. It les, per ton. In the cross-cut driving south in above-named level we have in the past week intersected several branches containing rich copper ore, which causes us to think the main part of the lode is not a shead. In the tribute department there is nothing new worthy of notice.—Lastern Mine: The operations at this mine are progressing as usual. The shaft has been such about 10 ms. below the 40, and we calculate to sink about 3 ft. deeper for a fork before we commence driving. The cross-cut has been extended about 21 ms. north, in the same favourable strata as it has been from the commencement. We are dressing ore for another sampling with all possible dispatch, and hope to sample about 120 tons of the usual quality ore.

Quality ore.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, April 21: The 30 cast has fallen off in value very much since last report; the lode is composed principally of killas, peach, and mudde, with good atones of ore. I must here remark that at the point of intersecting the cross-course, the lode generally becomes unproductive, therefore we may reasonably expect as good a lode on the east side of the cross-course, when cut, as we have had on the west. All the other places throughout the mine are as reported last week, and progressing with the same satisfaction.

LEWIS.—W. Bishop, W. W. Martyn, April 21: At skip shaft, sinking under the 110, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 80, per fm. The 110 end, on the south lode, is worth 80. per fm. The stopes west of No. 2 winze over the 110, worth 30, per fm.; the stopes the lode is \$ ft. wide, worth \$8!, per fm. The 110 end, on the south lode, is worth \$60!, per fm. The stopes west of No. 2 winze over the \$10, worth 30!, per fm.; the stopes west of No. 2 winze over the \$10, worth 30!, per fm.; the stopes are worth from \$10!, to \$15!, per fm. The tribute department is not looking so well as last reported. On the copper lode and in the other ends no change to notice. The north cross-cut has just intersected a branch composed of spar, blende, mundle, spotted with copper ore, and sextended \$15 fms.; we shall still drive this cross-cut, as we have two or three other lodes before us, and an elvan course running nearly parallel. The 20 cross-cut, which was driven south by the former company \$150 fms., is nearly cleared. The 60 cross-cut, east of Plantation shaft, is progressing favourably. Machinery for dressing the great deposit of tin leavings is being erected. The engine, steam-stamps, and whim are is good order; and we shall now begin to work the mine to your advantage.

MOLD.—R. Rickard, April 17: The stope in the 32 yard level is at present poor, but so far there is a good branch of ore in the bottom of the level, from 2 to 3 in. wide. We are making a little better progress in sinking the engine-shaft, and hops, all being will twill be down 112athoms below the \$2 yard level by the end of next week, when we intend to drive to cut the lode, and I expect in about eight or nine days from that time to cut the lode. The water in Taibot's shaft still continues to its abiling back again in the course of a few days. The engine, &c., continues to work well.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, April 21: The ground in the engine-shaft sinking below teachers.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, April 21: The ground in the engine-shaft sinking below the 20 fm. level is moderate for sinking, and is very much traversed by small branches of quartz, in which spots of ore are frequently met with, a feature I do not dislike to set. There has not, however, been much ground sunk during the past week, in consequence of the shaftmen having had to put in a new set of stays in the shaft, and to clear and secure a small run on the addit. The lode in the 20 east is locking a little better than latter, week, producing ove that will pay for saving. The stopes in the back of this isvel are much as usual, worth about 51, per fm.

NANTEOS AND PERENTW—M. Reports.

much as usual, worth about \$I\$. per fm.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—H. Boundy, April 20: The shaftmen have finished cutting plat and ground for tackle, and are now engaged in putting in bearers and penthouse, which will be complete for sinking, I hope, by the end of this week. The lods in the 20, driving east, is improved, yielding now a little saving stuff; the stope in back of the

id in each end of the winze.

good ore ground in each end of the winze.

PONTERWYD.—J. Hughes, April 19; At the boundary level we have six men sloping, and it is expected, the staff they are cutting will produce about 20 or 22 cwts. of lead per fm. The tributers at the Bog are doing well. At the old Llywernog the water is not yet in fork; we are at present waiting for another lift of pumps, to canalic us to reach the bottom. The men employed in clearing the old shaft, opposite the captain's house, will, we trust, clear it out this week.

we trust, clear it out this week.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—F. Gill: In the 54 fm. level, east of Kendall's shaft, on Kendall's tode, the lode is about 18 in. wide, but at present poor; looking at the level above, there is every reason to expect an improvement in this level as we get further east. The 64 is now commenced driving east on the lode, the lode here is 3 ft. wide, and of very promising character. On Saturday last a new pitch was set in the back of the 54, where the lode is very good for thir; the tribute for this pitch is 55. in 11. The other parts of the lode is very good for the real production of the same as for some time past. There are about 5 tons of tin on the sine ready for the market.

the lode is very good for tin; the tribute for this pitch is 5s. in 1l. The other parts of the mine are much the same as for some time past. There are about 5 tons of tin on the mine ready for the market.

PROVIDENCE.—A. Anthony, April 2l: The lode in the 75, cast of Higgs's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 50l, per fm. The bunch of tin stoping north, in back of the 75 cast, is 4 ft. wide, worth 50l, per fm. The stopes under this pitch are 5 ft. wide, worth 50l, per fm. The cross-lade in the 75 cast is 6 ft. wide, worth 70l, per fm. The lode stoping in the bottom of the 65 cast is 4 ft. wide, worth 50l, per fm. The lode in the bottom of the 68, cast of Comfort lode, on a limb of the carbona, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l, per fm. The stopes in bottom of the old carbona are 2 ft. wide, worth 8l, per fm. QUEEN OF DART.—P. Hawke, April 13: After a week of almost incressant rain.

tive one; about 30 fms. west of where we have a fair quality lode in the end driving on its course, this lode intersects the civan; this point in Old Polgooth Mine was found to be vastly rich for tin; I expect the same result.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, April 20: Early in the morning of the 12th inst. our main rods parted in the 75, and in consequence broke one of the loops of the engine. We were compelled to take the loop to the foundry to be repaired, which occupied 24 hours. This accident allowed the water to rise above the 215, and consequently nothing has been done at the shaft until yesterday. We hope now to make more rapid progress. In the 215 south there has been no lode taken done since hast reported on; the stopes in back of this level, three in number, are yielding as follows:—No. 1, 5 cwts.; No. 2, 7 cwts.; No. 3, 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 205 south is 4 ft. wide, and still continues to produce 40 cwts. of lead per fm. in the end of this level there has been no lode since my last report. The stopes in back of these levels, eight in number, are producing as follows:—No. 1, 30 cwts.; No. 2, 10 cwts.; No. 3, 12 cwts.; No. 4, 5 cwts.; No. 5, 7 cwts.; No. 6, 9 cwts.; No. 2, 10 cwts.; No. 3, 12 cwts.; No. 4, 5 cwts.; No. 5, 7 cwts.; No. 6, 9 cwts.; No. 7, 13 cwts.; and No. 8, 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The accident referred to in the first part of this report having for some days prevented working in the 215, I fear we shall not be able to sample on the regular day; but no efforts shall be spared to sample as soon after as possible.

TAYY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, April 21: The prospects of this mine are not altered

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, April 21: The prospects of this mine are not altered materially since my last report. Another pitch has been let in the back of the 36 west, to two men; and we hope, from our present tribute and tutwork, to be able to return more ore in future than for the last month.

stopes in bottom of the old carbona are 2 ft. wide, worth 6f. per fm.

QUEEN OF DART.—P. Hawke, April 13: After a week of almost incessant rain.
I but to inform you that we have had to combat a great increase of water from the present port. The stopes are yielding much as usual. We sampled on Saturday last a categor portion of the mine sett. The engine-wheel being to some extent water-logged, parcel of crop ore, computed 16 tons, to be sold on Monday, the 26th instant.

yet been out through; ground rather tight. The lode in the stope in back of the 71, cast of No. 8 winze, is worth about 1 ton of ore per fm., and in the stope west of said winze the lode is worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm. The lode in the 62 west is about 2 ft. wide, yielding atones of ore. The lode in the stope in the back of the 62 west is about 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundle, mixed with grey and yellow copper ore—saving work. The tribute department is looking rather poor at present, with the exception of No. 2 pitch, back of 52 east, where an improvement has recent, with the exception of No. 2 pitch, back of 52 east, where an improvement has recent, with the exception of No. 2 pitch, back of 52 east, where an improvement has recent, with the exception of No. 2 pitch, back of 52 east, where an improvement has recent, with the exception of No. 2 pitch, back of 52 east, where an improvement has recent, with the exception of No. 2 pitch, back of 52 east, where an improvement has recent, which prove the north part, and on the south part, or foot wall, there is a leader about 20 in. wide, worth altogether, for the length of the shaft, about 7 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 61 east is 4 ft. wide, and assumes a good appearance, although not yielding ore enough to value at present. In the 61 west we have cut into it about 2 ft., but no sign of being through it as yet; the end is very we and rrouble-some, still I regard the indications as being favourable for a change for the better ultimately. In the 50 west there is nothing now to report.

WHEAL ELLEN—J. Howking, N. T. Miners, April 20: In the cross-cut driven south

mately. In the 50 west there is nothing new to report.

WHEAL ELLEN.—J. Howking, N. T. Miners, April 20: In the cross-ent driven south at the 6 fm. level we have to-day intersected the north lode, which yields some good atones of ore. We cannot say much of its value, as we have not opened on it sufficient to be free from the cross-course. There is no level on this lode below the adit, and from the large quantities of rich copper ore raised above, and its size and character in the bottom, we hope soon to lay open, on this lode, some good tribute ground. On rends remain without alteration since last report. Our tribute priches are looking favourable.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, April 22: In the 46 the men have this day begun to cut in north to see the crey part of the lode: we shall be able to report on its value

market, we trinsic value 8000L only, It is well kr

for tempora more funds, sent fortuna for part of the chase to free of dividend

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arse of a day or two. In the 34 fm. level we have resumed driving west on the of the lode as we were before cross-cutting; the end presents no change to no

same part of the look as we were before creas-cutting; the end presents no change in the 22 send.

WHEAL EMMA EXTENSION.—W. Goldsworthy, April 22: In driving south we have cut the flookan, where we expected better ground, but in this we were displointed, the flooken being small, and the ground to the south being of a mixed character, quartz, killas, capel, and mundic; we shall continue driving a little further in this direction, in order to ascertain the full side of the lode, which is very large at this point.

WHEAL FRANK MILLS.—John P. Nicholls, April 20: There is no change in the ground in the 84 cross-cut west, still being in an elvan; wedo not think there is a change of finding any more lode in this direction, and have consequently suspended its driving, and removed the men to drive north on the western lode; in the same level. We expect to effect a communication with the rise in the back of the 54, on the east lode, to the winse under the 72 in a day or two. The 84 stope is still yielding about 15 ton of lead ore per fin. In the 73 north, since communicating the winze from the 60, we have cross-cut east, and not finding any lode of much value we resumed our north end on the western lode, which I am happy to say has very much improved; the lode at present is about 15 in. wide, in very soft ground, and will yield about 15 ton of lead ore per fathom, with every chance of further improvement. We have resumed the driving of the level above in the same direction on the same lode, which is also looking very promising; in the cross-cut west, just behind this end, we still find the ground highly mineralised, with every cleavage containing lead, and occasionally producing even good stones of lead, although we have not cut any lode. We are most decidedly of opinion that there is a lode before us, which we articipate from indications to be a good one. The 72 south, on the east lode, is not so good as it has been, worth at present about ½ ton of lead per fathom.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, April 17: The men are m

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, April 17: The men are making very good press in sinking the engine-shaft below the 66; the lode is full 20 in. wide, composed WHILAL THE STREET AND THE STREET STRE

auch in the cross-cut north in the 3s, each of the shart.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, April 17: During the past week there has be alteration to notice in the underground department. If the weather continues fine tasons will get the whim-engine house up next week, when the engineers will corect or erect the engine with all speed.

mence to erect the engine with all speed.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, R. Knapp, April 22: Poliard's shaft is sunk 6 ms. under the 150 fm. level; the cross-cut at this level is extended 9½ fms. towards the lode. The lode in the 140 north is 2 ft. wide, and worth 111, per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 121, per fm. In the 130 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 212, per fm.; in the same level south is is 3 ft. wide, and worth 101, per fm. In the 120 north is is 3 ft. wide, and worth 122, per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 161, per fm. In the 110 north it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 101, per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 161, per fm. Clymo's shaftmen are still engaged in fixing the new pitwork. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We still this day a parcel of lead ores, computed, 90 tons.

ducing much as usual. We sell this day a parcel of lead ores, computed, 90 tons.
WHEAL MARY EMMA.—W. Doble, April 21: In sinking the winze below the adthe men have come down on a bed of mundic, with good stones of copper ore and gossar
of a beautiful character. The latter end of the past week they met with what appears to a loose lode, from which was broken some fine stones of tin, specimens of which, wit
the copper, I have sent on to your address. The lode throughout is covered with sulphat
of copper. The men have been shooting down the ends of the winze the last few days, lengthen the same, which will take them a few days longer to complete. If anythin
new transpires in sinking I will advise you.

WHEAL POLLARD. DLLARD.—J. Nance, April 17: It will take our shaftmen about ten-lete the cutting of the clatern-plat, and in sinking the shaft 9 feet, as are is no alteration in the south cross-cut end to notice since my last.

contract. There is no alteration in the south cross-cut end to notice since my last.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, April 21: There has no change of important taken place in either of the levels during the past week. In the 60 fm. level, drivin north, no water has been seen since we commenced driving, before the last few days, whe the ground has become very wet; we think a lode is not far distant. On Saturda last we sold the little parcel of tin from this mine, but regret to inform you that whe put into the burning-house a great part of what appeared to be tin (and which deceive not only myself and the other agents of the mine, but the dresser) proved to be iron and the parcel instead of being a ton is only 10 cwts. 2 grs. 4 lbs., at 531, 7s. 6d. per to

and the parcel instead of being a ton is only 10 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., at 531. 7s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, April 22: Smith's engine-shaft is
unk 7 fms. 4 feet below the 142. The lode in the 142, north of Smith's shaft, is 2 feet
ride, and worth 141. per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 feet wide, worth 101, per
m. In the 132 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 122. per fm.; in the same level south it is
ft. wide, worth 51. per fm. Chippendale's shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. below the 120, the
doe in which is 2 ft. wide, and worth 82. per fm. In the 120, north of Chippindale's, it
s 2 ft. wide, worth 121. per fm.—South Mine: The lode in the 142, south of Trelawny's
haft, is 2 feet wide, worth 71, per fm.; in the same level north we are driving in killas
ty the side of the lode. In the 130 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 111, per fm. In the 107
orth it is 2 ft. wide, worth 52, per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as
sual. We sold, on the 17th instant, a parcel of lead ore, computed 80 tons, to Messrs.
dms, Willyams, and Co., at 231. 17s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Oxborn, B. Gundry, April 17: Watson's engine-shaft.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, April 17: Watson's engine-shai is sunk 9 fathoms 3 feet below the 50; we hope to complete the sump this month. The cross-cut driving south in the 50 is driven 19 fms. 3 feet, the ground of the same natur as last reported. In the 40, driving east on Richards's tin lode, there has been no lod taken down this week.

-T. Glanville, April 21: There is no alteration to report this week WHEAL UNION.—I. Gianvine, April 21: Interes in antermining to report mine were WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, W. Hancock, R. Roskilly, April 22: The engine-shaft is sunk 11 fms. 1 ft. under the 64; the lode in the 64 north is 4 ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; it the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 44 nort it is 2 ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes and pitches are not quite so producitive a heretofore. We sold on the 8th inst. a parcel of lead ore, computed 50 tons, to Messisms, Willyams, and Co., and Messrs. J. Bibby, Sons, and Co., at 184. 188. per ton.

ims, Willyams, and Co., and Messrs. J. Bibby, Sons, and Co., at 184. 18s. per ton. WILLOW BANK.—J. Sanders, April 19: Our pay and setting-day was on Saturday then the following bargains were set:—The 30 fm. level to drive east, by six men, at 8t or fathom; the lode at present is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, spotted with lead ore throughout uch the same as for the last 7 or 8 fms. yielding about 3 cwts. per fathom. The 30 fm vel to drive west, by six men, at 8t. 10s. per fathom; the lode at present is 4 ft. wide a very promising character, with spots of copper and lead ore, but not sufficient to a very the sufficient to the shaft below the 30 in about a fortnight.

OUR TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.—The Returns from the Board of Trade, for the three months ending March 31, 1858, show a decrease of export from the United Kingdom to our Australian possessions. We find the declared value of 23 items gives a collective amount of 1,470,855.; and as the total for the same period of last year was 1,685,084., there is a decrease of 194,449. on the enumerated articles. The falling off was chiefly in leather goods, beer and ale, and British spirits. The aggregate value of British exports to our Australian dependencies, for the first quarter of the present year, amounts to 2,305,9857. Enumerated articles, 1,470,6837, and unenumerated, 885,3807.

NORTH WALES MINERAL TRADE.—There has not been any improve MORTH WALLS MINERAL IRADE.—Here has not ocen any improve-ment in the coal and iron trade of North Wales. In all the works, except Brynmally an Westminster, the trade is very dull, but at the above works some good orders have been received. In consequence of some mismanagement, the Lancashire coal is rapidly dis-placing the Weish coal in Cheshire, and there has been a marked decrease in the coal re-ceipts of the Shrewsbury and Chester line. An experiment, which is being made at the Vron Colliery, of making coke from small slack, by Mr. Mackworth's patient, has prove eminently successful, and is calculated to be of much importance in turning the wast coal to a needle purpose.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY AUCTION .- Mr. T. P. Thomas submitted sale by auction, at Garraway's, on Thursday, several dividend and other mining shares, if rist iot was one West Caradon, the reserve price being 1107; there was no bidder, o shares in Wheal Reeth Tin met a similar fate; the reserved price was not mensel. Fifty shares in Coed Mawy Pool Lead Mine (limited), notwithstanding a verorate description by the worthy 'k night of the hammer,' were passed, and 21 lots, ying from ten to flity shares each, in Bedford Consols Copper Mine, and 14 lots of ten fity shares each in Clara Silver-Lead Mine, went through the ceremony of being each down at nominal prices. In fact, we believe there was not one lot actually sold.

SALE OF SHARES BY AUCTION.—Mr. Plews, of the firm of Plews and Falls, submitted, yesterday, for sale, by auction, at the Mart, 50 preference shares of 25t. ach in the Company of Copper Miners in England, being a portion of the estate under the nairruptcy of Sir John Dean Paul. The holder of the shares are entitled each half-year a preferential dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum. They were put up in five lots, of a hares cach. The first three lots fetched 25t. los per share; lot four, 25t. per share; and the last lot, after a spirited competition, realised 27t.

REYNOLDS v. BUCKLEY AND OTHERS.—The question involved in this case is one of boundary between two Cornish mines, called South Wheal Frances and West Basset—the plaintiff representing the former, and the defendant the latter mine. On Tuesday last Mr. Lush, Q.C., pursuant to leave expressly reserved, applied for and obtained from the full Court of Queen's Bench a rule to show cause why the verdict obtained by the plaintiff at the last Bodmin Assaize should not be reversed and entered for the defendant, or West Basset Mine, instead of for the plaintiff, or South Wheal France Mine.

Whitsy.—The importance of this neighbourhood is becoming quite ap-parent to speculators in the iron trade, who have at all made themselves acquainted with the district; indeed, there is no one with any practical knowledge of geology and mining who can take a survey, and observe the immense quantity of rich iron ore with which parent to speculators in the iron trade, who have at all made themselves acquainted with the district; indeed, there is no one with any practical knowledge of geology and mining who can take a survey, and observe the immense quantity of rich iron ore with which the hills are filled, and not be impressed with the idea that the district holds out great advantages and large remunerations for investments. This is the conclusion to which many who have surveyed it come to, and have airready taken extensive rorpatities, and commenced erecting blast-furnaces. The whole of Squire Eleves' royalty, extending from Beckhole to Grosmont, a distance of about three miles, and continuous to the North-Eastern Railway, has been leased. At Beckhole, nine miles from Whitby, two furnaces of large dimensions are erecting, and in a short time they will be completed. A little lower down the line two other iron, works have commenced on Squire Elewes' property, and one of them, the Julian Park Iron Company, are carrying out arrangements to erect furnaces without delay. These three companies at present are only working the Dagger band of ironstone, which immediately overlays the alum rock. The Fecten and Avicula bands of ironstone can be easily come at by a shaft, which will not require to be deeper than from 150 to 200 feet, and no doubt will be suak when these works get into full operation. There are several other royalties leased nearer Whitby, contiguous to the railway, and some of the companies are arranging to erect furnaces. From Grosmont to Sleight's Bridge the Dagger band of ironstone, as well as the Pecten and the Avicula, crop out to the day on each side of the Vale of Eak, and as the railway runs down the centre of the valley, it affords excellent sites for blast-furnaces, as the stone would be on the spet, and other materials could be conveyed to them with such great facility. A good supply of the colitic line, which is found to answer very well, can be got at Pickerling, a distance of only sixteen miles; and when the North Y

MINING MAXIMS.—No. I. "A LEARY" BELLY MAKES A SAUCY TONGUE,"

Is one of the truths so unpalatable to the parties who are the cause, a vell as to those who are the passive utterers of the maxim. It is an easy natter to judge on the first visit to a mine whether the men are regularly and sufficiently paid. In the one case a smart activity and readiness to answer questions, and an obedience to the worth or dread of the threat of the captain at once indicates good pay and good management; but where

a louting gait, with hands in the pockets; the miners lolling against the smiths' shop doors, with pipes in their mouths; when addressed by the cap-

smiths' shop doors, with pipes in their mouths; when addressed by the captain, a short, cutting response bespeaks "post pay, if any, on pay day;" they are as certain indications as that the presence of lightning will cause thunder, or that the advent of an adventurer will cause grumbling, starving men and pining wives and children to complain.

On being remonstrated with by a visitor for their heedless appearance, and evident unwillingness to work, the answer invariably is, "What to —— is the use of our working when we gets no pay. Kappen, poor fellow, es no better off than we poor fellows; he can't help it we know, but 'its no use to tell the shopkeepers so; they wont trust es but a month, and then what is us to do? We don't want to go to court about it, but the shop-people do put us there too; so if we are not paid we can't work, and you do know our work is hard, and requires good meat, and plenty of it, which we seldom gets. We are now two months behind, and from what we can see there's no pay for this. I only wish to God I had the money, I'd soon be off to Australia."

Underground the scene is the same, only more gloomy. This state of

Underground the scene is the same, only more gloomy. This state of things is a grievous error, and should by all means be prevented. No wages on pay-day is to a mine what a returned bill is to a merchant, or "no effects" is to a contribution. fects" is to a gent keeping a bank account, on the presentation of his cheque in part payment of his tailor's bill; all confidence is lost. The exposure is not half so bad as the after consequences. The poor men go home to a dismal hearth; discontent reigns paramount; their poor wives wreak their disappointments on their innocent offsprings, and the old couplet, by a slight alteration, may be faithfully realised:—

The very kittens on the hearth, They dare not skip and play; The very devil's in the house, If I don't bring home my pay

The very kittens on the hearth, The very devil's in the house, They dare not skip and play; If I don't bring home my pay.

There can be no doubt of the social evils arising from these causes being far more extensive and ramified than is usually considered. Little does the angry though rich shareholder suppose that his not sending his cheque for a few days after its becoming due may lead one of these hard-working men to a prison, for trapping a hare or rabbit, stealing a few turnips, or compelling him to plunge himself into inextricable debt, for which accommodation he pays, or rather is charged, double price, in the latter case causing domestic affliction incalculable; for when a man recovers good employment his wages are so scanty that he cannot recover his status, being ground down by gross overcharges, and the cursed laws of this country, that if a man once becomes poor he must for ever remain so, by the peculations of her numerous myrmidons. In the former by compelling a man to thieve, merely to satisfy the calls of his famished children for nourishment, to quiet the reflections of his angry, half-distracted, wretched wife, or to renovate his system, fatigued and broken by the most severe and trying as well as dangerous labour known to man, entailing misery to them all, expense to his country (for to prison he must go), and a disgrace indelible to those who were the cause. Think not, say not, there is the workhouse, which will give a little relief at such a time. If you think so, dispel the vision; a rough rebuff and insult would be the reply to the starving man, woman, and children. Go to the law for your redress; and whilst this tardy process is being carried out to gain their rights, their necessites prevail over their better judgment, and they are for ever lost. Think not we state what is untrue; but oh! tardy adventurers, pray remember our Mining Maxim, and rest assured it is true, sadly too true, that "A leary stomach makes a saucy tongue."

George Henwood.

DRAINAGE OF MINES-IMPROVED PUMPS.

While nearly every other branch of practical mining has, if we may judge from the number of inventions patented, received its fair share of attention the improvement of pumps appears to have been comparatively neglected a patent has, however, just been completed by Mr. James Ward, of Liver pool, from which great results are expected. His improvements are based as is the case with most hydraulic machines, upon the law of atmospheric that by producing a vacuum in the upward stroke the fluid will rise to an equi-

as is the case with most hydraulic machines, upon the law of atmospheric pressure—that by producing a vacuum in the upward stroke the fluid will rise to an equivalent height, and by producing a vacuum in the downward stroke the power of the vacuum finds an equivalent in the weight of the rods, gearing, and other causes of resistance. This principle being multiplied by continuous connection—placing the apparatus one beneath another—will be of the greatest importance in raising water from mines, as the power required for raising a given quantity of water through a given space its greatly diminished compared with that absorbed on the present plan.

A series of cylinders are fixed about 26 ft. below each other, the top one being applied in such a position that its base may be sufficiently elevated to ensure a convenient fail for carrying away the water as it is raised, and the lower cylinders fixed below each other down to the bottom of the mine; these cylinders are connected each to its respective reservoir, and with descending tubes connected to valve-boxes placed immediately below the cisterns; the pipes from each descend and reat in the reservoir of the one next below and so on. The bottoms of the cylinders are fitted with stuffing-boxes, through which a piston-rod passes to the piston, and the top of the cylinder being closed it is evident that the atmospheric pressure will prevent its voluntary descent. Power must, of course, he applied, but it will be materially assisted by the weight of the piston-rods and connecting or side rods (all the pistons that may may be necessary to be used being geared to repetit the upward stroke, and as the piston area to the bottom of their respective cylinders the space above them will be in reservo, which vacuum is ready to contribute its equivalent power for the upward stroke, and as the piston area to the bottom of the stroke in upward course; on rising to the height of the stroke he water follows the piston in its upward course; on rising to the height of the stroke he wat

the piston-rods.

This apparatus may be considered as occupying its place at the top of the mine, as many more as may have been required having been arranged with their respective reservoirs, side-rods, &c., down to the bottom of the mine; the cross pieces of the piston-rods having been secured to the side-rods in their respective positions the whole arrangement is ready to commence pumping. Suitable power for obtaining the upward and downward motion being applied, the pistons being at the bottom of their respective cylinders, the cross-bars down to the end of the guide-rods; to effect this, the whole power of the motive agent employed will, as it is necessary in order to bring the piston to the bottom of the cylinder to produce a vacuum above it, be exerted to its greatest requirement; notwithstanding, it will be greatly assisted by the weight of the side-rods and other moveable parts, because to force down the several pistons requires a force equal to the area of each cylinder, for multiplied by the number of cylinders comboored and other area of each cylinder. The multiplied by the number of cylinders comboored and other the side-rods and other controls. area of each cylinder, first multiplied by the number of cylinders employed, and further by the pressure of the atmosphere, taken at 14 lbs. on the square inch. The chief feature in the invention is the production of a vacuum above the pistons in the downward stroke, thereby turning to account the weight of the moveable parts, and the power over-taxed in the unward stroke.

in the invention is the production of a vacuum above the pistons in the downward stroke, thereby turning to account the weight of the moveable parts, and the power over-taxed in the upward stroke. It will naturally occur to practical minds that there would be great difficulty in making the pistons work with sufficient accuracy to prevent some little water against such a pressure escaping upward into the portion of the pistons in which the vacuum is produced, and as this escape does occur in practice, the inventor provides against it by constructing his cylinders with moveable caps, so that a valve may be placed in a seat at the top of the cylinder; as the piston rises, the water, if any, having escaped above the piston, will be forced through the valve, and descend to the reservoir through a small pipe above it. The several pistons being elevated by being connected by means of the cross-bars to the side-rods, the water will follow the pistons by rising through the angle pipes, and is prevented from returning by the closing of the valves therein. Immediately these valves close the valves at the bottom of the cylinders open, and allow the water to flow out into their respective reservoirs. The mode of supporting the reservoirs, &c., in the shaft is very properly left to the judgment of the engineer or captain putting down the pumps, as circumstances would have material influence; he remarks, however, that the reservoirs might form landing or resting stages, ladders passing from one to the other, so as to make them conduce to a safer and better mode of descending and ascending mine shaft, an improvement which would also be of importance in working Cornish mines. The invention, with trifling modifications, described in the specification, is applicable to ships' pumps, and could, no doubt, be applied with equal success wherever pumps are used.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores.

our Grunning Grunner,	Grenville
ME	TAL MARKET-LOHDON, APRIL OF 1
Copper wire Dit Di	Sheets
Spanish, in bond 22 0 0- — American none.	in London 7 to 1 1500l. to 2
* At the works, Is.	to Is. 6d. per box leas.

REMARKS.—The slight change in the appearance of our market, as toticed in last week's Journal, has continued to manifest itself more visibly
than hitherto, a better feeling existing with regard to purchases, which ha
consequently tended to strengthen quotations; the movement, however, is
very slow, at the same it partakes of a sound character, and favours an increased improvement. Prices are now considerably reduced, stocks every
where have been kept low, and the last few months' enquiries have bee
extremely limited. Sellers must not be too hasty in advancing prices, or
else another check may be experienced.

COPPER.—Several orders have been executed lately for shipment, principally for braziery sheets, but for cake, &c., there has been but little decipally for braziery sheets.

Corper.—Several orders have been executed lately for shipment, principally for braziery sheets, but for cake, &c., there has been but little doing. The smelters continue to adhere to fixed rates, although the market exhibits great weakness. The monthly meeting passing over without sty alteration imparted more confidence to merchants, but amongst dealer generally the prevailing opinion is in favour of a decline. The arrival of ores from South America has been large, and consignments of considerable quantities of South Australian ore and cake, &c., may now be looked for. The next sale of foreign ores at Swansea will be held April 27.

IRON.—The market is rather firmer, but no change can be quoted in prices. Rails, bars, hoops, sheets, &c., are much about former quotaions. Scotch pigs have declined to 52s., mixed numbers. The shipments, compared with this time last year, have fallen off, and little or no desire a speculate is observable at present; the almost total absence of speculative feeling gives a very lifeless appearance to the market. Stocks are heav. It is not unlikely that buyers may be disposed in a short time to enter into open contracts, or buy forward with three months prompt, should prices permit of their doing so at about 50s., mixed numbers, g.m.b., but at the moment it would be rather premature, as prices are a little too high, owing permit of their doing so at about 50s., mixed numbers, g.m.b., but at the moment it would be rather premature, as prices are a little too high, owing to the dull state of business, and the increased amount of stock; besides, g. 45s. to 50s. ironmasters are invariably disposed to allow their stock to secumulate, which would materially assist in making a firm market, and give the operator a fair chance of making a good margin. Speculative purchases in metals lately have, unfortunately, been turned against buyen; due caution is so very essential.

due caution is so very essential.

Lab.—The market is dull, prices having a declining tendency, then is, however, no particular pressure of second-hand parcels on the market. It principally rests with the smelters to make their own prices; no combinate of the combination of the nation is known to exist amongst the smelters of lead, each regulating his own price according to the state of his own books, which gives perfect a tafaction to purchasers of this metal, and acts in no way injurious osellen. This free and independent mode of dealing would be well if it were pratised by other trades.

SPELTER.—This metal has declined 10s. per ton, the present price being 25f. 10s.; for arrival it can be bought somewhat lower; the price fab. in Hamburgh is quoted 24f. 5s. to 24f. 10s. per ton.

TIN.—English remains same as last. Straits has been sold at 109f., each. Review 112f.

STEEL.—For arrival, hammered quality, 21*L*. 10s. to 22*L* per ton.

LIVERFOOL, APRIL 22.—The general tone of our metal market has experienced but little variation since the date of our last report. There is still an absence of orders, and an apprehension that for the present few will be received; prices remain nominally without change, although concessors are made to secure orders. The price of Scotch pig-iron continues gradually to fall, consequent upon the pressure on the market of parcels for immediate settlement, and the want of confidence by speculators. Shipments show a considerable falling off, being 11,100 tons, against 18,547 tons for the corresponding week of last year. Tin, both English and foreign, is a shade firmer in price, and tin-plates appear to participate in this reaction. There has not been so great a pressure to sell during the past week, and at the moment there is a better enquiry. The demand for copper continues to be limited, and lower prices are looked for. Lead shows no change. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6*L*, 12s. 6d. to 6*L*, 15s. per tan.—Tin: Common block, 112*L*, per ton; common bar, 113*L*; refined block, 115*L*.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. 6d. to 33s. per box; coke, IC, 25s. to 26s.—Lead: English sheet, 24*L* 10s. per ton; English pig, 23*L* 10s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 117*L*, per ton; bet selected, 120*L* per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 1d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 11d. per 1b.—Steel: Blistered, 30*L* to 40*L* per ton; spring, 18*L* to 24*L*; cast and shear, 50*L* to 60*L* per ton.

Glasgow, April 22.—We have still to report a drooping market for pig-STEEL.-For arrival, hammered quality, 211. 10s. to 221. per ton.

Glasgow, April 22.—We have still to report a drooping market for pig-iron, the price of warrants being to-day 52s., sellers. A considerable busi-ness has been done during the last few days at the reduced prices, and there is now less eagerness to sell. The demand for shipment and con-sumption is slightly improved, but still not what was to be expected at this season of the year. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 56s. 6d. No. 1, g.m.b., 52s. 3d.

In the MINING MARKET, during the past week, a considerable amount of business has been transacted in steady dividend mines, large purchases having been made chiefly for permanent investment. There has also been a good deal of speculation going on in small shares, and good progress in mines. Tin is getting up again, and Providence and Margaret more sought after, though the dividend mines getting most attention are South Caradon, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Mary Ann, Herodsfoot, and Basset. South Caradon shares have been dealt in at 390 to 400, with a fair demand for them, as they are looked more as about the steadiest investment in the Caradon shares have been dealt in at 390 to 400, with a fair demand for them, as they are looked upon as about the steadiest investment in the market; whilst the next dividend and bonus, it is understood, will be 12l, per share for the two months. Basset, 215 to 220, but not so much doing. West Basset, 22½ to 25. North Basset flat, at 11 to 11½; at the meeting, although the accounts showed a dividend of 4s, per share, none was declared. Trelawny, 24½ to 25; the dividend on Monday is expected to be 1l. per share. East Basset, 94 to 96, and very quiet; the mine progresses very satisfactorily; the 80 cross-cut is now about 6 fms. from the south lode, in a fine elvan, and driving faster; the 60 east 10 ft. wide, worth 5 tons per fm.; the winze is down 7 fms., lode yielding 7 to 10 tons per fathom. North Frances, 8½ to 9, and shares more sought after. Lewis, 1½ to 1½; the 110 fm. level is reported as worth 60k. per fm. Wheal Tremayne, 1½ to 2; the mine is said so have greatly improved, as we hinted a few week, when a demand sprung up, and shares leave off at 10½ to 11½. Great Alfred shares, notwithstanding further improvements, have been fat, in anticipation of a call at the meeting. East Russell shares have fluctuated very much, from 7 to 6½, and leave off at 6½ to 6½; it appears that although the winze, which has been sunk nearly 7 fms., is not looking quite so well, the lode in the 88 end is improving, though still a long distance off the rich ore ground. North Rebert, 4½ to 4½. Wheal Arthur rose to

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18 exere is wwill wions size and St. and a good business done this week. Pendeen Consols, 34 to 22s to 23s, and a good business done this week. Pendeen Consols, 34 to 24 also 8 large business doing. South Cara Brea, 44 to 5; South Tolgus, 40 also 80; Tincroft, 34; Treweatha, 4 to 1; West Caradon, 105 to 115.

We often hear it asked of others, and are ourselves frequently called upon texplain, upon what basis the value of mining property is estimated, and the cally satisfactory answer we can give is "fancy," and the increasing appetite of the public for something new and spicy, which appetite there is an equal eagerness on the part of miners to pander to, with new dishes, each goal eagerness on the part of miners to pander to, with new dishes, each goal eagerness on the part of miners to pander to, with new dishes, each goal eagerness on the part of miners to pander to, with new dishes, each goal eagerness on the part of miners to pander to, with new dishes, each goal eagerness on the part of miners are selling for less money, and many god speculations being abandoned, only for want of more capital to make them remanerative? The vagaries of mining speculation are indeed beyond cisulation, and we could fill columns with the strangest anomalies. About my tast goal the materials. Mr. J. Y. Watson was the only shareholder at the nesting who opposed the winding-up, and advised stopping all operations, except driving the 80 fm. level into the south ground. This was agreed to, and discoveries soon made, so that the mine is now paying dividends of 1500. to 2000. a year. When the shares were at 22. and 32. cach on the masket, we constantly called attention to them as being far below their inmite value; and now, even at 82. each, this mine is selling at the rate of 5000. only, whilst numbers of new and calling mines are fetching more. It is well known that many of our richest mines have been once abandoned for temporary poverty, or because the shareholders refused to subscribe more funds, and were afterwards purchased for a "mere song" by the pr

the market.

At Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. S. S. Sastati in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 4621, 12a, 11d.; oresid and carriage, 20751, 4a, 10d. =25867, 7s. 9d.; mine cost and merchant's bills, Jam., 498, 11s.; Feb., 4604, 5s.; March, 4534, 4s.; new buildings and aundries, 294, 10s. 10d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 11834, 13s. 11d.; and in the estimated account circetyl and payments before the next meeting, 2043/. 13s. 11d. in favour of mine. A dividend of 10194, (5s. per share) was declared. It was agreed to cancel 20 forfeited stars, and divide the mine into 4076 shares. Capt. Thomas Neill reported that they would sample on Friday next 200 tons of ore, and from the present prespects of the mine they would continue to sample that quantity.

At Tolvadden Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. A. Bennett in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last andit, 1828, 9s. 9d.; mine cost, Nov. to February, 1469, 13s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 628, 13s. 3d.; 33277. 1s. 4d.—Ores sold, Jan. (1ord's cl.s., 1747, 5s. 6d.), 9899, 14s. 9d.; March (107f's dues, 87, 13s. 6d.), 43871, 3d.; discount, 3l. 11s. 3d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 18271, 12s. 4d. A vote of thanks was passed to the purser's hands.

Leading the shoot 290 tons of copper ore, and observed that they expected to sample on the purser's hands.

At the Enys Mines meeting, on April 6, the accounts showed—Mine

At the Enys Mines meeting, on April 6, the accounts showed—Minest and merchants' bills, Aug. to Feb., 11781. Is. 4d.—Call received, 5351.: leaving balance against adventurers, 6431. Is. 4d. A call of 12s. per share was made. Capt. Thos Waters reported that the apparently inexhaustible mineral character of the district is safe that it only requires ground to be properly laid open in length and depth for fail redits to be gained.

At Condurrow Mine meeting, on April 14, the accounts showed—Ba-lace last audit, 1191. 2s. 9d.; mine cost, Jan. and Feb., 16731. 8s. 11d.; merchants bills, 3734. 11s. 8d.; dues 1-20th, 1082. 18s. 5d. = 22771. 1s. 9d.—Ore sold, 21781. 8s. 8d. crashing ores, 27. 8s.; leaving balance against adventures, 9d. 5s. 1d. Mr. Philip Vincent, lun., was appointed surgeon, in the room of his father, deceased. Capt. Nichola. Vivian reported that the tribute ground yielded beyond their expectations, and they trasted would continue to be productive until they had made important discoveries in their explorations.

Visian reported that the tribute ground yielded beyond their expectations, and they treated would continue to be productive until they had made important discoveries in their explorations.

At the Camborne Consols meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. Bushell in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 393. 5s. 6d.; Permary, 1021. 14s. 10d.; January, 2381. 4s. 6d.; February, 1021. 14s. 10d.; Adaption of the chair, the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 393. 5s. 6d.; December costs and merchants bills, 1061. 9s. 11d.; January, 2381. 4s. 6d.; February, 1021. 14s. 10d.; royalty, 431. 17s. 6d. =8921. 6s. 3d.—Ores sold, Dec., 110d. 1s. 4d.; February, 3181. 6s. 6d.; calls received, 4571.; leaving a balance against the mine of \$4. 18s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The report of Capt. Wm. Roberts apoke favourably of the progress of the mine, stating that if a steam winding, engine were provided, the progress of developing the concern would be much more rapid.

At Bronfloyd Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Micrs in the chair), the accounts showed cash in hand and at bank, 422. 14s. 4d. A call of 10s. per hare was made. The report of the directors stated, that after considerable delays consequent upon the frost, and much additional expense, from the necessary enlargement of the wheel-jit; the same is now completed, and the new shaft in course of being addited to the wheel. The Habilities amounted to 5321. 11s. 6d., and as some of the claims are pressing, the beard rely on the prompt payment of the call. Captain Barbary reported, that the new shaft had been put in without accident, and the low was still improving.

At Respryn Mine meeting, on April 7 (Mr. T. Channon in the claims are present, and the new shaft had been put in without accident, and the ole was still improving. At Respryn Mine meeting, on April 7 (Mr. T. Channon in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 46f. 5s. 5d.; mine cost and merchants bills, Dec. 19c., 5271. 6s. 4d. a.5373. 11s. 5d.—Calls received, 1364. 4s.:

in the chair), it was unanimously resolved that the affairs of the company should be wend-up at the earliest period possible.

At the North Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Bushell in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last andit, 1884, 138. 50; advance on tribute, 2501.; or soid, March, 1642; 17s. 1d.; April, 2880, 7s. 2d. =46899, 19s. 3d.—Mine costs and merchants bills, March, 16604, 4s.; April, 1810, 4s. 10d.; advance on tribute, 2501.; advange balance in favour of adventurers, 8734, 14s. 10d. Capt. Thos. Glanville reported that the titude department was looking just as usual. During the past week they had said institute department was looking just as usual. During the past week they had said institute of the amount of 1611. 9s. 6d. He estimated the sampling on Wednesday rate to be about 300 tons of copper ore.

At Wheal Uny quarterly meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Munt in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance against the mine, 4771. 8s. 5d., to meet which a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings, which will be found in another column.

At Buller and Basset United Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. B. Duks in the chair), resolutions were passed with a view of accepting shares in the name of Mr. Richard Tredinnick in discharge of his debt to the mine, and also that Rass. Martyn and Gliver expunge their chair for 28004. against his estate. The proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Tyre, Weekled & Cheek Communication and the total column.

At the Tyre, Weekled & Cheek Communication.

and Cullum); a new director (Mr. Sims), and two anditors, were also appointed. The meeting was adjourned to May 17.

The Sortridge Consols Mining Company have issued the report and statement of accounts in anticipation of the meeting to be held on Tuesday next. The secounts showed—Mine cost and merchants' bills, January, 469. 13s. 10d.; February, 443l. 10s. 10d.; March, 464l. 1s. 46d.; dasca, 103l. 6s. 4d.; salarica, 47l. 5s., =1513l. 19s. 10d.,—Ore sold, 120ll. 12s. 7d.; property tax deducted, 5s. 12s. 6d.: leaving baiance, being loss on the three menths' working, 30cl. 14s. 3d. The report of the committee thus explains this item: "In order to explain the loss shown in the quarterly statement, the committee beg to point out that, the samplings being now bi-monthly, three months' cost this to be charged against two months' ore; therefore one-half of the not proceeds of the 12s tons of ore sold on the 22d inst.—say, 409l.—must be set off against the loss of 30el. 14s. 3d.; thus showing an actual profit on the quarter of 102l. 5s. 3d. A resolution will be proposed which will obviate the necessity of a similar statement of accounts for the future. The general balance-sheet showed an actual realized balance of 1590l. 6s. 3d., and a total estimated balance in favour of the mine of 2408l. 0s. 3d. Messar. W. A. Thomas, W. Orr, and R. McCallan add they are glad to say that the different points of operation at the mine are progressing satisfactorily. Hitchins's engine-shaft has been sank about 8 fathoms since the last general meeting. The 3c ast and the 74, 62, and 50 west are all promising, particularly the latter, the ground being very congenial, and, from the indications, an improvement may be expected when the lode is met with to the west of the cross-course.

At the Anglo Mexican Mint Company meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 16s. 6d. per share was declared for the half-year.

At the Liberty Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 16s. 6d per share was declared for the half-year.

At the Santa Clara Mini

The St. John del Rey Company being now registered under the Joint-Steck Company's Act, with limited liability, have convened a meeting for May 8, for the purpose of submitting a new code of rules and regulations for the consideration of the

Mr. Herbert Williams left Liverpool on Thursday, per Anglo Saxon, for Quebec, for the purpose of exploring and reporting upon the property belonging to the Canada and Quebec Mining Company. These mines are said to be rich in copper, and the reports of Mr. Williams are anxiously looked forward to for the corroboration, or other-wise, of the statement.

reports of Mr. Williams are anxiously looked forward to for the corrobovation, or otherwise, of the statement.

The Western Africa Malachite Copper Mines Company (limited) have received advice from Loando, under date Feb. 14, advising the arrival of Captain Bray and party of miners' artizans, who went out by the Cleeeland steamer. They had a pleasant passage of 28 days, all enjoying good health; and preparations were being made for the party proceeding to the mines in about four days after the letters were written.

The company to which we referred in our last as being in course of formation for working Mr. Affred Jenkin's patent for reducing lead and copper, is now completely constituted, and will be incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, in the course of next week. The greater part of the shares are reported to have been subscribed for by private parties, and we shall, no doubt, publish a detailed prospectus in our next. The title chosen is the "General Smelting, Reduction, and Coal Mining Company;" the capital is fixed at 109,000, in shares of 1l. each.

Our Sheffield correspondents (Messrs. Smith) report a very stagnant

Our Sheffield correspondents (Messrs. Smith) report a very stagnant narket in mining shares. The only business done during the week has been in a new nine, called "Cowdon Rake," which have been done several times at 7s. pm., and are the the done of the control of the control

ther in demand.

Our Hull correspondents (Messrs, T. W. Flint and Co.) report that there is an improved feeling in our market for railway shares, but not sufficiently marked to induce the public to buy speculatively to any extent. Should the Bauk reduce the rate to 1½ per cent, it is not impossible we may see what appeared likely a short time ago—some amount of speculative buying, especially if politics become more settled.

In another column we allude to the papers read at the first meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, in one of which reference is made to a discovery calculated, if proved capable of effecting the improvements claimed for it when tested on the large scale, to revolutionise the tin-plate trade, if not the entire iron industry. The discovery consists in a process of manufacturing Mineral Charcoal, which, it is stated, has been fairly tried by a firm making plates of one of the highest brands, and found perfectly successful—the firm now using it in all their fineries, considering the quality of the plates superior to any they could make with wood charcoal. About 1000 boxes of plates, and a large number of sheets, have already been made, and an immense saving effected. The cost of manufacturing the Mineral Charcoal is not yet made known, but we shall shortly be in possession of the particulars, when we shall again refer to the subject.

The official return of the exports and imports of the United Kingdom for the month, and for the three months ending March 31, were issued yesterday, and again presents a somewhat unfavourable contrast with the returns for the corresponding months of last year and of 1856, with respect to the exports of articles identified with mining, although compared with the return for the preceding month (February) the progress appears to have been satisfactory, thus proving that mining is recovering from the depression which it has experienced. Commencing with iron, we find that we experted during the month under consideration pla-iron of the declared value of 74,7774; bars, botts, and rods, valued at 331,818; wire, 11,8830; cast-iron, 61,0471; and wrought-iron, 236,3381: making the value of the total exports of iron of all kinds 718,8630. Of unwrought set, the United States took 446 tons, and other countries 665 tons, making 1050 tons, valued at 39,5762. Of copper the exports amounted to 200,7844; of this the unwrought bricks and pigs were valued at 36,000; sheets, nalls, and mixed or yellow metal, 124,7734; and wrought and other sorts of copper, 40,0021. The exports of brass amounted to 16,7814, which includes all kinds. We exported of pigs, rolled and sheet lead and shot, 850 tons, worth 22,1414; and tead ore, red and white lead and shot and shot, 850 tons, worth 22,1414; and tead ore, red and white lead and diltarge, valued at 13,1090. Of un-wrought tim, 173 tons 15 cwts. were exported, valued at 21,4554. The total value of the tim-plates exported was 95,900! The declared value of the remaining articles connected with the mineral and metallurgical interests was—Coals and culm, 205,5991; hardware, and cultery, 292,6184; estem—engines, 72,1571; other sorts of machinery, 140,5875; soda, 51,2371; and salt, 17,8764; which rales the total exports for the month to the value of 1,840,567. Turning to the return of our imports we have the following figures; coals, 51,2371; and salt, 17,8764; which rales the total exports for the The official return of the exports and imports of the United Kingdom

The subject of Lighting Mines with Gas on an extensive scale, to which we have often referred and strongly advocated, seems now to be in a fair way of being practically introduced, an eminent gas apparatus manufacturer having offered to erect experimental works on unusually liberal conditions. Several mining agents have looked on the scheme with flavour, and would gladly avail themselves of the change if their directors would allow it. These gentlemen will eventually see it to be their interest to do so, as all evidence on the subject proves the saving effected to be very great, and the health and comfort of the men much advanced, tending, as a matter of course, to their physical power being more fully exerted in their underground duties.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE TAVISTOCK MINING DISTRICT.—Mr. Charles Williams is preparing a map, in the best style of chromo-lithography, to comprise the entire series of mines, with their boundaries, between the Tamar River and the Lydford, supposed to extend twelve square miles. The map will be of a convenient size, and pubblished at 21s. Subscribers names will be received at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, and copies supplied as soon as ready.

BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINE.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, a copy of the report upon the capabilities of Boydell's traction engine, made by Sir Frederick Abbott, in February last, to the Hon. East India Company, was ordered.

AN ENGROUS NUGGET.—The largest and purest nugget yet discovered, weighing no less than 1743 ozs. 8 dwts., and of the computed value of 75001., will be exhibited at the Crystal Falace on May 1. It was found at Kingower Diggings, Bendigo, at 18 ft. from surface. GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE TAVISTOCK MINING DISTRICT .- Mr. Charles

at 18 n. from surface.

EXPORTS OF COAL DURING MARCH.—Messrs. Laird, in their Monthly List, state that the total exports during March, 1858, were 417,463 tons, being a decrease as compared with March, 1867, of 37,465 tons. Of this amount 236,540 tons were sent from the Northern ports, 17,265 tons from the Yorkshire ports; Liverpool, 26,476 tons; the Severn ports, 116, 309 tons; the Severn ports, 116, 309 tons; the Seotch ports, 20,875 tons. The total exports from Jan. to March, 1853, inclusive, were 1,079,669 tons.

COAL CONTRACTS.—The Cardiff coal merchants have recently lost the contract for the supply of 16,000 tons of coal for the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company. The contract has this grown because of the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company. (astion Company. The contract has this year been secured by the Newcastle Five or six of the Cardiff colliery proprietors have for some years past undefinity to supply the coal.—Star of Guent.

GENERAL AUCTION COMPANY .- The practical utility of this project ap-General Auction Company.—The practical utility of this project appears to have been already in a measure acknowledged, since it will be seen, by advertisements in another column, that they are now in working operation. The ultimate success of the undertaking, which is of an entirely novel character, depends, however, almost entirely upon the integrity with which its professed principles are carried out, and the ability with which it is managed. The object of the company is to carry on the business of an individual auctioners, which is well known to be very lucrative under most circumstances, with a 50,000% capital to fall back upon, so as to enable them to embrace a far more extended sphere of operation. The company will make advances on, and effect the sale of, any description of landed or other property, reversions, &c., and undertake the collection of rents, and the advance of capital upon cargoes, consignments of colonial and other produce intended for disposal. The peculiar feature of the project, and that upon which the promoters rely for obtaining the support of capitalists, is that the cuttany of capital may always be covered by an equivalent of casily convertible property, being that upon which the advance has been made. With judicious and trustworthy management, there are fair prospects of the shareholders being amply remunerated for their outlay.

A petition for winding-up the Rhydydefed Colliery Company (Glamor anshire) has been presented to the Court of Bankruptey, and will be heard before Mo ommissioner Fonblanque on the 50th inst.

to the Chairman.

At the Tyn-y-Worglodd Slate Company meeting, on Monday, the actuals presented not being considered satisfactory were arriered to be andiced. The whole stayens, had his back broken by the fall of a scale of ground from the roof of the mine whilst at his work.

The Minimo Population of Victoria.—The census of Victoria, which has just been completed, gives as the result a population of 264,334 males, and 146,432 females, making a total of 410,766 souls. The total population of the gold mines is estimated at 166,550, of whom 136,060 are males, and 30,490 females. This is equal to 37 per cent. of the entire population of Victoria. The Chinese number 24,273, all males; 23,623 are on the diggings, and 650 distributed over other parts of the country. The aborigines muster only 1768. Of the population, 69 per cent. only are ledged; 140,892 dwelling in tents and houses of a temporary construction; and out of the 166,550 distributed over the gold fields, 124,891 are dwelling in tents, three-fourths of which consist of a single apartment. The increase of the general population within the three years of 1855, 1856, and 1837, has been 178,968, or 73 per cent. THE MINING POPULATION OF VICTORIA.—The census of Victoria, which

We frequently have occasion to announce the arrival of vessels from Sydney and Melbourne with cargoes of copper in ore and cake, and it appears the general reader infers that they are the produce of these colonies; therefore it is necessary to explain that they are the yield of South Australia, which is universally known for the extraordinary richness of its copper mines, and ores are merely forwarded to these ports for facility of transmission to England, inasmuch as the vessels from Sydney go up to Adelaide with coal, and take back the ore as ballast, which is then transshipped to the large wool vessels, and thus brought home at a much less cost than if exported direct to Europe from Port Adelaide. From Melbourne the large quantities are taken on board, at a mere nominal freight, as dead weight to counterpoise the lightness of wool, which constitutes the more usual freights of the large clippers.

The Cape Town Railway and Dock Company have advices to March 10, to the effect that their engineer, Mr. Brownger, having, after a complete survey of the line, come to the decision that the railway between Cape Town and Wellington could be executed within the sum of 500,000l, authorised by the Colonial Parliament, had on the previous day sent in a tender for the execution of the works, together with plans and sections, and was strongly hopeful of its being accepted.

The Helvellyn Consols are completely registered; the committee will be at once formed, and work resumed there this week, by commencing a new level near the road, as to take the copper seen in the level at a great depth.

A project for the Algerian Railways, with a guarantee of 5 per cent. from the French Government, is likely to be soon definitely launched on the London and Paris markets. The capital required for the first section will be below 2,000,000f. sterling.

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Wheal Trelawny	80	23 17 6	ditto
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Cefn Brwyno		14 3 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
East Daren		16 16 6	
ditto		16 18 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Goginan		17 3 0	
ditto		17 9 0	
Cwm Erfin		16 18 0	
Foxdale			Sims, Willyams, & Co.
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Westminster			A. Eyton.
			Newton, Keates, & Co.
Mnesysafn		13 14 0	
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1	Devon Great Cons 1989	4	£10433	19	0	Devon & Cornwall .	153	£	725	15	0
ı	Phonix Mines 434		4243	5	0	Sortridge Consols	138		845	5	0
ı	West Caradon 310		1982	17	6	Great Sheba Cons	132	****	176	17	0
	Marke Valley 230								341	13	0
	Bedford United 205		1019			Kelly Bray			504	1	6
,	Bedford United 205 North Wh. Robert 205		1262			Wheal Friendship			998	11	0
3	Holmbush 190		1653	7	0	West Par Consols	28		163	16	0
	Wheal Edward 174									14	
ı	Average Standard		£130	0	01	Average Produce				4	136
,	Average P	rice p	er ton.				€5	5 0			/0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES	WERE PURCHASED.	
	Tons. Amount.	
Mines Royal Company	. 266£1297 9	0
Vivian and Sons	. 743% 2837 3 1	
Freeman and Co		0
Grenfell and Sons		8
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	. 398 2711 2	5
Williams, Foster, and Co	. 711% 4096 17	6
Mason and Elkington	. 740 3289 16	0
F. Bankart		6
Copper Miners' Company	. 354 2057 18	0
C. Lambert	. 324 1198 9	6

Total 4538 £24,067 € 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Retrith—Mines and Parcels.

—United Mines 751—Fowey Consols 479—Great Wheal Busy 430—South Caradon 401—West Damsel 300—Tresavenn 259—South Crimis 170—Grambler and St. Aubyn 82—Tywarnhali 78—East Tojas 58—Wheal Comfort 37—Creegtraws 35—Old Wh. Basset 27—Bawden's Ore 27—Respryn 12—Wh. Maudlin 2—Symons's Ore 1.—Total, 3149 tons.

4558

£24,067 6 6

21—Bawten's Ore 21—Respryn 12—wn. mandum 2—Symons's Ore 1.—Total, 3149 tons.

Copper Ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels:—South Wheal Frances 561—North Rosken 462—Wheal Clifford 430—South Tolguus 428—Wheal Basset 377—West Seton 355—Wheal Seton 272—Pambroke and East

Crimis 172—Copper Hill 141—Trovole 90—North Crofty 84—Wheal Harriett 51—

West Stray Park 43—Killifreth 38—Pedn-an-drea 15.—Total, 3519 tons.

Years.		Tons.	Prod	Amou	nt.		Stan	dar	d.	1	Ore c	opp	er.	. (ake	cop
1849		. 2741	 95%	 £18,699	8	6	 E 99	17	0		£71	3	0		£88	10
1850		. 2958	914	 18,621	0	6	 97	10	0		66	13	0		56	10
1851			 912	 19,115	- 5	0	 95	7	0		65	12	0		84	0
1852			736	 21,773	9	6	 108	3	0		73	7	0		88	10
					14	6	 130	18	0			9				
					13	0	 140	5	0		98	10	0		126	
1855		4309	8	 26.043	3	0	 146	14	0		100	17	0		138	0
1958		5383	584	26.712	11	0	 137	12	0		88	12	0		126	0
1857	*******	5313	512	 29.555	15	0	 150	10	0		100	14	0		135	0

Copper ores for sale at Swansen, April 27.—Cobre 99, 97, 95, 87, 80, 86, 51, 16, 14, 6—Knockmahon 63, 62, 92, 60, 84, 79, 72, 70—Springbok 51, 49, 48, 47, 48, 5—Wheal Maria 88, 46—Berchaven 99—Estrelia 32, 5, 2, 2—Ballyvirgin 70, 3, 6, 5, 2, 60, 49—San Blas 42, 18—Kassau 62, 6—Spanish 42—Dyliffe, 21.—Total, 2088 tens.

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NVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—

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PLAN OF VENTILATING COAL MINES. By WM. HOPTON. 38.

Actices to Correspondents.

. Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly Aled on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

DERRYSHER MINION CURTOMS.—A person having purchased shares in a lead mine in Derbyshire, carried on under the High Peak miners laws, and not having signed a transfer of the shares, can be be compelled to pay calls on them? or can the company compel him to forsit those shares?—B. C. : Chesterptical laws, and not having signed a transfer of the shares, can be be compelled to pay calls on them? or can the company compel him to forsit those shares?—B. C. "Is the transferree of the shares, and so appears in the barmaster's book? If he is, then he is liable for calls duly made thereon; If he is not such transferree, he is not liable for nor can be compelled to pay calls. If, however, he has bargained for the transfer of shares to him, the person with whom he has so bargained can compel him to indemnify him from the payment of the calls. The question is not whether "B. C." has signed a transfer, but whether the person from whom "B. C." obtained the shares has transferred them to "B. C.," and whether such transfer has been entered by the barmaster in his book. If a person having shares in a mine refuses to join his partners, or the owners of the other shares, in working the same, or to pay his proportion of the expenses of working the same for six days after demand, he forfeits his shares to his partners, who are entitled to recover such calls by action in the Barmate Court.—See Tapping's High Peak Mineral Customs, p. 104.]

in the Barmote Court.—See Tapping's High Peak Mineral Customs, p. 194.]

RATING of Mines.—The season being so far advanced, and, as I am given to understand, two of the Corniah Members being unable, owing to indisposition, to attend to their duties, we may reaconably suppose that no steps will be taken for the purpose of bringing in a bill this session. It still behaves those who have the unining interest at heart to watch the proceedings, not only of those in Parliament, but the committee who were formed in London for the purpose of protecting the shareholders of the various mines. Circumstances have hitherto, despite the energies of Mr. Nicholas Kendall and his fellows, been in our favour; this, however, is a motive for further exertion. Should we relax, by a side wind, or some other contretemps, we might find ourselves defeated almost before we knew that the battle had again commenced.—CAPEL.

IRISH COFFER MINES.—"Arzus" should apply to Mr. Wm. Connell, Cork, respecting the Cookheen Copper Mine. We do not know why the old shareholders have not been paid.

CONTANY of COFFER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—Your correspondent, who suggests that the

Consider Copper Mine. We do not know why the old shareholders have not been paid.

Costant of Copper Miners in England.—Your correspondent, who suggests that the directors should write off the balance against the Church Fund in the general accounts of the company, probably does not see that the whole burden would thereby be thrown upon the stockholders. The reproach of which he speaks seems to attach to the preference shareholders, and them only. For six years these fortunate gentlemen have received their 7½ per cent. per annum, without diminution of any kind, and whatever has been done for the mental and moral improvement of the labouring class must have been paid for by the workpeople themselves, or by the stockholders. This fact is made somewhat stronger by what was announced at the meeting in 1857, that two-thirds or what had been voluntarily contributed to the Church and School Fund came from the stockholders, and one-third from the shareholders.—A. B.

Tywasymane Mine.—I almost fear the remarks in your last Journal, relative to myself

Trwasymans Miss.—I almost fear the remarks in your last Journal, relative to myself and this mine, were written by the pen dipped in ill-feeling. Why should any one yold of practical knowledge attempt to ridicule men or 25 years daily practice in mining? Let, the author come from behind the bush and give his name boldly, like an honest man, and then I will endeavour to vindicate myself from the impressions he would fain convey to the public.—J. Dals: St. Stephen's, St. Austell.

TWARSHALL MISE.—Seeing some remarks upon Capt. Dale, in connection with the Tywarshalle Mine, in your last Journal. I beg to inform your readers that I have known Capt. Dale from his youth, and recently have been agent with him in this mine, and am sure the person who speaks against him as a miner or a good man o business does it through want of knowledge of his real character. Capt. Dale is to well known in this neighbourhood for things of this kind to do him any injury.—

S. M. ROGERS.

TYWARWIALLE MINE.—The writer last week shows himself ignorant on the subject of this mine. In the first place, he calls it a deep mine, when the deepest level is no more than 61 nor than 66 fathoms perpendicular. Is this a deep mine? then he compares it with Great Wheal Vor and Great Wheal Busy—what e contrast! Perhaps he has no idea that Tywarnhaile was worked by the Messrs. Taylor in connection with three other mines (each having steam power) that had been previously worked separately from Tywarnhaile. This makes it a large undertaking, which Capt. Dale never thought of doing. The present party intends to work that part of the mine formerly called Wheal Rock. Then, again, he says that Capt. J. Edwards knows the mine well; this also show his ignorance in the matter, as Capt. Edwards never saw the bottom of the mine, or scarcely any other part, as he never had an opportunity of being in the reighbourhood in the last working. Whether or not "Tywarnhaile requires a more skillful management and a more persevering proprietary than Capt. Dale and his quires a more skillful management and a more persevering proprietary than Capt. Date and his complers "remains to be proved, as a short time will soon determine the question. I believe that Capt. Date will effect the object he has had so long in hand, having with him the Hon. William Napier and some other gentlemen, who have and can still work larger mines than Tywarnhaile. This is my sincere wish, knowing it will be a benefit to the neighbourhood, and make a good and lasting mine.—H. D.

can sunt work larger mines than Tywarnhaile. This is my sincere wish, knowing it will be a benefit to the neighbourhood, and make a good and lasting mine.—H. D.

Tiwannants.— Your correspondent, while sounding his own praise, and of those parties with when he is connected, endeavours in his remarks to throw a great slur upon Capt. Join Dale. He stakes.—"Tywarnhaile requires a more skilful management and a more persevering proprietary than Capt. Dale and his comperers." In the same Journal, from another correspondent, we are told that Capt. Dale has been there, and paid all the labour cost, the merchants' bills have been partially liquidated, and there is every prospect that, under proper and competent asspices, the mine will soon be in full force. With regard to the skilful management of Captain Dale, that gentleman's competency and sound practical knowledge are well known and estimated in the county, so that any anonymous attack must fall harmless, whether it be from a disappointed neighbour, or a peripatetic self-constituted judge of the abilities of others, which probably, judging from their own, may be very light. Had not the embarassments which occurred last autumn taken place, sufficient capital would have been not only promised, but banked, to have carried out the undertaking, independent of whatever might have been obtained from the sale of ores. In another portion of the same communication he says.—"Capt. Dale may rest assured the property is really valuable; his promises are not exagorated, and had the company but perseverance they would, doubtlessly, have been rewarded. He further tells us he has examined several hundreds of mines—that Capt. John Edwards was the right man in the right place. Any one enquiring would have been pleased to receive an answer, and this is amply done by "J. E." The other referred to contains no steriling information; it is a recommendation to one party, a censure to others; tinged all through with self-sufficiency and egotism.—T. B.

LEAD SMELTING.—Pray can any of your readers inform me how the double reverberates the remains of Mr. Jenkin answers, and of which you gave a description in 1854 or 1855 also stating one was erecting at the Arkendale Mines, in the north of Yorkshire. For hape some of your readers in that locality will afford this information for the use those who, like myself, are connected with the smelting of lead orcs.—J. W. H.: Let also were the property of the property o

those who, like myself, are connected with the smelting of lead ores.—J. W. H.: Leeds.

PRAINAGE OF MINES.—TUBBINES.—In your last Journal, "A Miner" enquires if the turbine could be applied to utilise the drainage water which is constantly raised out of mines, and thus assist the power now obtained from steam. There is nothing to prevent this. The turbine, as constructed by us, is applicable to any fail or any quantity of water. Circumstances would element position would be most convenient to place it in, so as to derive the advantage of a greater or less fail. With regard to the cost of the turbine, as compared to that of the ordinary water-wheel; its small size on high fails places it in this respect beyond all competition. On fails from 20 R. and upwards the cost of a vertical wheel increases applity, and on arriving at 50 or 60 R. the expense becomes so great as frequently to prevent its use. The great water-wheel is the Laxey Mines (late of Man), which is on a 73-ft. fail, oct several thousands of pounds. Now, the very reverse takes place with the turbine, for its size diminishes as the fail increases in height. This machine is certain to be extensively employed, sooner or later, in all our mining districts.—MacAdam Brothers and Co.: Soho Foundry, Belfust, April 20.

AMPLEES FEES AND ACCOUNT-HOUSE EXPENSES.—You have done great good by ex-

Foundry, Beifast, April 20.

APPLER' FEES AND ACCOUNT-HOUSE EXPENSES.—You have done great good by eposing the evil and the enormous expenses entailed upon mining companies by the saplers' dinners. A greater and a still more crying ill is the account-house expenses, would be better that every captain's salary should be raised, than once a month account-house should be made an areas for saturnalis, and every interioper who per tends to mining be enabled to got his skin-full at the expense of the adventurers, am interested largely in mines, and I wish this abuse should be remedied. To such extent has it been carried that I remember reading in one of the "Photographs," it when a party went down a mine, at the bottom of the shaft they were treated by a captain with brandy and cigars. How can this be done at eight guineas per mont—INQUERER.

MANYSES OF LEAD.—In reply to a letter on this subject which appeared in last week's Journal, allow me to say that if "A Lead Smelter" will forward to my laboratory, carriage free, samples of the materials named in his communication as requiring carriage free, samples of the materials named in his communication as requiring carriage that the Mining Journal, should you think it desirable.—RICHARD V. Tusos F.C.S.—Oxford-court, Camon-street, E. C.

We have received a letter, signed "J. R." (Union-street, Plymouth), but decline to in sert it, as we have reason to believe that the name is fictitious.

sert it, as we have reason to believe that the name is facilitious.

Leave Wheal Russell: Ennon and Methersell—You deserve thanks for the publication of the letter of "investigator," doing nothing more than justice to some of the ablest practical men in this country. I have read the letter with great satisfaction, and it is a complete set down to the "authorities" who, now the ore is actually discovered, pretend that they pointed out where to find it, and their attempt to defract from the opinions of those who gave their advice when things locked unpremising, is well exposed. Your correspondent has handled the subject admirably.—G. T. "G. W." (Park-read).—The question is difficult to solve. The most reasonable probability to arrive at is, that it was done by some aqueous action during the primary period.

LEVANT MUSSEL (COVANT).

ELVANT MINERAL CONTANT.—As this company held their meeting privately, it probably would be an act of grace to those who speculate in their shares if they would circulate some report as to their proceedings, through a public medium. I was in hopes to have seen some notice in the Mining Journal; the cause has been satisfactorily explained there, and I trust that for the nature these who may be inclined to invest in that stock will be enabled soon to obtain some correct public information as to what the company are really doing. Fublicity can do no harm, while privacy gives rise to suspicion.—K. MERICAN DOUBLE FURNACE.—We hope shortly to publish all the particulars of this invention. The notice in last week's Journal presents all the information we at present

ATENT PROCESSES.—Your correspondent, "Nonengarius," was very quick at attacking Mr. Oxiand, stating that his process was identical with one described by Dr. Aiken, in his Dictionary of Chemistry. Mr. Oxiand stated that when he would point out to him that his process, was similar, he would publish a history of his discovery in the Journal. "Nonegarius" was then silent. Another correspondent then referred to the report of Dr. Percy's lecture, Feb. 7, 1857, published in the Mining Journal, and after that Mr. Oxiand held his peace.—Quiz.

REAT FOLGOOTH.—I read in your Journal of the 10th inst. a notice, signed "An Un tunste Adventurer," complaining that he had received no statement of accounts, your correspondent is a shareholder, and requires information, I am authorised by directors to furnish it on application.—W. C. FOLLES, Soc.: 88, Old Broad-stree

directors to furnish it on application.—W. C. FORLERS, OCC.: So, Old Productives.

ADILAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANT.—I was giad to see the notice in last week's Journa as showing that some of the shareholders are desirous of knowing about our affair. What are the liquidators about? When they were appointed, it was surely intende that they should keep the general body of proprietors informed of their proceedings, by publishing, at least, the results of their transactions. As is .3, what confidence can we have in their proceedings, or what can we know of our prospects? I trust the liquidators will see the necessity of being more communicative.—N.: City, April 20.

GRIOTS WILL SEE THE DECOMING THE GRID TO SEE THE SECOND SHIP SEE THE SECOND SEE THE SECOND SE he was going to sample all at once, if he could only get a grinder.—R. S.: Plymouth.

Lansout Sups.—A meeting of shareholders of the Levinthan was held a few days since.

From this, we are informed that should 290,0001. Is required still to complete her; when
finished she will cost over 800,0001. She is not to be ready for sea before the autumn,
and then will only make trial voyages to America. In the late gale of wind she broke
from her moorings at Deptford. It is fearful to contemplate how such a large mass
will take the wind when exposed to a heavy storm at sea. It has lately been much
the fishion to decry wooden ships. Lord Richo stated, a few nights since, that the
vessels invented by the Emperor of the French, plated with iron, and which were supposed to be builet proof, had turned out to be failures. There has been more money spent
in this country in experimental shipbuilding than any other in the known world. It
is time that, as far as the nation is concerned, this extravagence should be stopped.
What we require is ships for service, not for show, and it will be time for merchants
and others to make improvements whom we find the craft we have in use are not fit
for service. The great fault of our naval men has been big ships. Look at the cost of
the model ship Sidon, constructed under the superintendence of a gallant admiral, and
refer to the opinion of the Surveyor of the Navy. In the last war, had we had a sufficient number of small vessels, we should have been able to tell the Russians a different story; instead of which we proceeded to sea with huge floating castics, unwieldy
to manage, making a great show, but doing no service.—Economy.

SERSCHIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain

TERRIBERIA NARRICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the Mining Journal by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Tribner, of Patermoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscibers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 24, 1858.

The more we consider the vast importance of the mining interests in as The more we consider the vast importance of the mining interests in association with the general prosperity of the empire, the more necessary does it appear that measures should be adopted to bring all identified therewith into close and constant intercourse. The mine owner, the producer, the smelter, and the manufacturer, are essentially linked together in the question, while the general public, who support and invest in mining enterprise of every phase, are even more dependent on a source of immediate communication. The broker, therefore, is the representative of all, and the only medium whereby transactions can be effected between the different classes who constitute the mining community; therefore, it becomes a point of no inconsiderable moment to determine what steps should be taken to establish the means of intercommunication and intercourse on such a footof no monsiderate moment to determine what steps about the taken to establish the means of intercommunication and intercourse on such a footing as shall meet the wishes and requirements of the different branches of this industrial class. Hitherto there has been an exclusiveness in the combinations which have been formed by the brokers, which has created dissatisfaction, if not distrust; and for years past there has been a growing feeling that something more than a mere Mining Exchange was required. However, as a pis aller, such an establishment was organised, and rules However, as a pis aller, such an establishment was organised, and rules and regulations were subscribed to by its members; but this first step in the right direction was quickly compromised by a discreditable departure, on the part of some of its members, from the principles laid down, while there was an equal want of firmness and decision on the part of the others to maintain and enforce a strict observance of the regulations of the house. The necessary consequence was a secession of the most respectable members of the association, and ultimately a total disuse of this system of business intercourse. It, therefore, now becomes a question not only of interest, but of import, to determine on a course of action which shall meet the deficiency which characterised the late Mining Exchange, and at the same time consolidate the views of every branch of the mining community. It is not an easy thing to please everybody. We have not yet found out the royal road to wisdom in this respect, therefore are reluctant to suggest prematurely any system of action whereby the interests of all concerned may be met, but prefer to open our columns to communications from correspondents, that every point may be discussed before any definite principle is laid down. We have our views on the subject, and believe they could respondents, that every point may be discussed before any definite principle is laid down. We have our views on the subject, and believe they could be carried out efficiently, if firmness in execution be exercised in the punctilious observance of the rules of practice to be established. Already we are in receipt of many letters on the subject, but their object is chiefly to draw our attention to certain points and defects of system, rather than to point out a remedy for the evil. One correspondent pertinently asks when

ther "it is not strange the mining market does not supply a sufficient of brokers disposed to form themselves into an association to supply the clients and the public with a record of transactions truly and candidly make. Does the apathy arise from an overweening anxiety not to encome speculation; or are their transactions with each other and the public or ducted on such principles that accurate information given to the would not at all times be found convenient by the former?" The mining brokers are literally put on their metal in this matter. The public are not satisfied with the system of business now generally adopted; and surely is mining interest is one which, from its extent and nationality, is wordly deling represented by an institution of the kind under consideration.

In nearly every instance in which an author has attempted a description of Nova Scotla, it has been declared to be an unattractive and valuely country, and its interests have thereby been prejudiced in the minds of those in a position to afford it the necessary assistance. An adequate amount of capital is ever one of the first requirements of an underloyed district, yet until within the last ten years Nova Scotia was comparatively unknown to British capitalists, and but few energetic endeavours were make to render its capabilities generally known. Its enormous mineral resume were foremost in bringing it into notoriety, and we believe that ere larger it will occupy a prominent position in that branch of industry. An excellent little treatise has just been issued, by authority of the Provised Parliament, from which a vast amount of useful knowledge may be detained; its geographical and geological features, products and resource, climate, manufactures, and commerce, are fully discussed; and its insintions and social prospects carefully considered.

It may safely be averred, from facts already clearly substantiated, the Nova Scotia has been endowed by nature with mineral wealth in an extraordinary degree; and considering that its mineral resources have received but little attention in the way of exploration, it is not improbable that they may be greater than now supposed. Granite of excellent quality is abudant in many places on the Atlantic coast; the quarries which have been worked to the greatest extent being at Shelburne and Halifax. From 4 "Queen's Quarries," at the latter place, large quantities have been take for the construction of the fortifications, for which purpose it is highly esteemed. Shelburne granite has been exported to the United States at neighbouring provinces; and there are also large quantities ready for shipment at Barrington, near the mouth of the Musquidoboit river, in the vicinity of Cape Canso, and at various other places on the Atlantic coast. Te slates of the older metamorphic district

for the construction of the fortifications, for which purpose it is high esteemed. Shelburne granite has been exported to the United States in eighbouring provinces; and there are also large quantities ready in the purpose it is high esteement. Shelburne granite has been exported to the United States are included to the place on the Atlantic cone of a slates of the older metamorphic district afford, in many localities, good nativations of the place on the Atlantic cone; a slates of the older metamorphic district afford, in many localities, good nativals of the place of t

Passing the freestone, lime, gypsum, marble, and ochres, in which Non-Scotia abounds, we come to the iron. The ores of iron are found in great variety, and in several places widely removed from each other. The most variety, and in several places widely removed from each other. The most western deposit of any extent yet discovered occurs at Clement, on the south side of Annapolis Basin; the vein may be traced for a mile, and is of the average thickness of 9 ft. 6 in. A bed of iron also occurs at Nicas; there are several parallel veins at this place, varying from 4 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness; six of these have been examined and accurrately defined, and the ore contains 55-3 per cent. of iron, of excellent quality. The near great deposit of iron ore is found on the southern slope of the Cobeput Hills: this deposit, considering its extent, and the variety and quality its ores, may be pronounced the most important in the province. Between the Debert River and a point some two miles westward of the Great Village River, the vein extends nearly east and west, and consists of a vitlage River, the vein extends nearly east and west, and consists of a ven-stone of ankerite, associated with spathose iron, surrounding and including a number of other varieties of ore. Red and yellow othrey ore and hours and there, the verification and including a number of other varieties of ore. Red and yellow ochrey ore and bromhematite are found in large quantities, and specular and magnetic ores of cur in small veins. At one spot on the bank of the Great Village Ritt the whole vein is 120 ft. wide, whilst at another, not far from the most estern point to which it has been traced, it is over 500 ft. It is known to the standard of the control of the c ern point to which it has been traced, it is over 500 ft. It is known to stend about 30 miles, but supposed of much greater length. Furnaces and other necessary works were crected, and the manufacture of iron commenced, a few years since, at the spot where the vein crosses the wein branch of Great Village River, by a few gentlemen of England and Nord Scotian, who were incorporated by the Nova Scotian Legislature, in 1856, as the "Acadian Iron and Steel Company." There seems to be no reason why the operations of this company should not be attended by complete success. The supply of the ore appears almost inexhaustible The ion made from that ore is equal to the best quality produced by any other part of the world. There are immonse forests in the immediate vicinity of the mines, sufficient to supply them with charcoal, at a small expense, for many

* Nova Scotia Considered as a Field for Emigration: By P. S. Hauntes. Lent.

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Other deposits exist at Pictou, and near the mouth of the Shuben and the province also abounds in copper ore, galena, manganese; and the province also abounds in copper ore, galena, manganese; and the province also abounds in copper ore, galena, manganese; and the province also abounds in copper ore, galena, manganese; and the province also are the province and the province and the province are the province are the province and the province are the province are the province and the province are the province are

When the country is a doing in mining matters which we have the contrary, more is doing in mining matters is usually supposed. The mines generally are becoming more deverals, and, as a matter of course, more nearly remunerative: time has not identify the property of them to be sufficiently opened out as to return identifies of ore in sufficient abundance to pay expenses or profits, arbitis of ore in sufficient abundance to pay expenses or profits, when it is in public favour in their several localities—a good criterion, and if it is a support of the tent of the tent of the tent of the tent of the countries of Devon and Cornwall; indeed, more than have been in a long period. Rumour is rife of mines about to be set to work. The prosession on the minds of most persons whose experience and position resists on the minds of most persons whose experience and position which their opinions to respect, is that metals will advance again shortly, and their opinions to respect, is that metals will advance again shortly read fair, and some years since would have been deemed great. Confince is evidently returning, and with money cheap, agricultural prosters of the properties of the properties. It is fully established we feel it will be on a foundation and the properties of the strictly many of them modifying their which British mining never before enjoyed. Experience has mit all concerned to be more guarded than at any previous period to less lavish in their expenditure; and even the landlords have most cermity evinced a disposition to liberality, many of them modifying their and claims for damage very considerably, or declined to receive them tender until the mines become remunerative. In instances of the latter and thas been found true policy; we, therefore, hope for the sake of all second this example will be more extensively followed, by which means simulas will be given, many struggling mines will be enabled to get much their difficulties, and probably become at a much earlier period by profitable to their proprietors. never may be thought to the contrary, more is doing in mining matter

The WHEAL TALLACK MINING COMPANY held their adjourned meetgen Thursday, when it was unanimously resolved that the concern should
sentwith wound-up. Here was a mine with a balance of assets over
heldities of 445L, which had sold tin, and if all the calls had been paid
sold have been in a good position. Disagreements, however, arose betreen certain sections of the shareholders; these could not be arranged, and
he consequence is that for the present the mine is abandoned. We understand, however, that several of the shareholders who have faithfully discharged all their liabilities are shortly about to resume the workings under
heregetic management, so soon as they have got rid of the incubus which
has hitherto retarded the proper working of the mine. According to all
knownts, the mine is susceptible of greater development; and had not facbear the standard of the control of the dissentients, and their calls
paid when due, there would have been no necessity for the present abrupt
termination of the workings.
It is to be hoped that those shareholders who may take up the sett will
not allow it to become; as heretofore, a divided interest, that they will not
lok so much to the officials as to the mine, and that they will regard the
experience of those connected with mining in preference to any delegates
despatched from districts where mining is only known by name. We will
not enter into an analysis of the causes which have led to the disruption in
Wheal Tallack, and its present suspension, but we would impress upon the
incoming proprietary the necessity of considering the mine as one of legitimate adventure, not of speculative enterprise; to prosecute it in a minerlike manner, and not to allow themselves to be dictated to by any clique of
shareholders, whether they come from Bath, Birmingham, or elsewhere.

The all-important Harbour of Refuge question is again being agitated, and an interesting pamphlet, by Mr. James Mather, directing attention to the requirements of the north-east coast of England, has just been issed. This coast, he remarks, has from time immemorial been the scene of terrible disasters: it seldom knows peace or calm. For several centries the incomparable coal of the North of England, in its transmission tell parts of Britain and the civilised nations of the earth, has fostered fleets, and, affording indulgence to the bent of the people's nature, has made them what they are. It appears from the wreck registers of the Admiralty, that in 1850 there occurred at the entrances of the north-east ports 38 wrecks; in 1851, 53; in 1852, 126; in 1853, 61; and in 1854, 152 wrecks in the same locality. From that time the Board of Trade has recorded the wrecks, and their report shows that in 1855 there were upon the coasts, and in the seas surrounding the British islands, 1141 wrecks, of which 576, or more than one-half, were upon the east coast; 251, or one-quarter, on the west coast; 117, or about one-tenth, on the south coasts; and 127, or about one-inth, on the south coasts; and 156 the casualties on the several coasts were—506, 307, 119, and 155 respectively.

the west coast; 117, or about one-tenth, on the south coast; and 127, or about one-ninth, on the Irish coast; whilst of the 1153 wrecks in 1856 the casualties on the several coasts were—506, 307, 119, and 155 respectively. In five years up to 1867, out of 5128 ships wrecked 2104 were upon the east coast of England. Between North Sunderland and Bridlington, a distance of 131 miles, covering the north-east ports, there were wrecked in the same time 668 ships, of which 293 were totally lost; their tonnage being 37,790, and their value being upwards of 300,000£, exclusive of cargo, and the incalculable loss of at least 500 of our British seamen. While thus the shipping of the east coast, which in five years had more than 2100 wrecks, was left to its fate, that of the south coast, with only 725 wrecks in the same time, has had four harbours of refuge provided for it, the national cost of which has been 2,100,000£, with an additional estimated cost of 1,500,000£ to complete them, 224,000£ having been voted by Parliament last year to complete them, 224,000£ having been voted by Parliament last year to complete them.

The select committee seems to admit the necessity of a harbour of refuge on the north-east coast; the sole question in dispute, then, is the most suitable localities, different authorities giving the preference to Tees Bay, Hendom Bay, and the Tyne; the latter, if the number of casualties, its trade, and its shipping have any influence upon the question, has certainly many claims to consideration; yet, strange to say, only the Chairman of the Tyne Commission and a local alderman advocate the Tyne as the most desirable locality. Last year the Tyne shipped 4,422,808 tons of coal and coke, worth more than 1,500,000£, nearly half of which was for exportation; this exceeds the amount exported of all the other north-east ports. Such is the extent of the shipping and trade of the Tyne, that sometimes fleets of 300 or 400 vessels leave its harbours in a single tide—more numerous than that of the Thames. On April

a harbour of refuge.

In discussing the question of coaling, Mr. MATHER freely cites the evidence taken before the Harbour of Refuge Committee, from which it appears that, if the naval authorities be correct, there is no place between the Thames and Orkney for ships of war to coal, except where no coal is to be found. He then enters into the question of the relative merits of the North country and Welsh coal; but as this question will shortly be definitely settled we refrain for the present alluding to it. For steamers of war, he continues, to go to seek for coals—the life that is in them—down to Cromarty, Aberdeen, or Orkney, amongst the granite, gneiss, mica-slate, and old red sandsone, with no coal nearer than 200 miles, is an idea rather novel if not geological. These cruisers would leave the nearest and worst Scotch coal that distance behind, and the valuable steam coal of Northumberland nearly 300 miles. To make the far north harbours, capacious as they may be, coaling ports, the steam coal must be first carried there by the freighted ressels of the mercantile marine.

Leaving, however, all comparisons out of consideration, since comparison frequency.

Leaving, however, all comparisons out of consideration, since comparison frequently induces the idea that there is personal feeling in the way, it appears certain that the shipping interests of the Tyne are fully entitled to be provided with a harbour of refuge; and although those in power may entertain a different opinion, it will be but common justice that the arguments

of the Tyne and Wear Commissioners, the Shipowners' Society of Sunderland, the Trade and Commerce Committee of Sunderland, and the representatives of the port of Seaham, should be refuted before any decision as

At the meeting of the shareholders of the ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

At the meeting of the shareholders of the ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY, held on Wednesday, it was resolved to abandon the proposition for amalgamating with the European and Australian Packet Company. The words of this decision being, "That this meeting is of opinion the postal communication with Australia cannot be profitably carried on by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in connection with the European and Australian Royal Mail Company; therefore, that the contemplated amalgamation be abandoned, and that the existing working arrangement be terminated as soon as possible."

This course on the part of the proprietary is the result of investigation into the financial position of the European and Australian Company, by which it appears that the losses sustained have been very much more considerable than were anticipated, and the proprietary would not listen to an amalgamation on any terms. No unnecessary alarm need, however, be felt by the very important interests associated with Australia, for no immediate disturbance, at all events, in the present postal arrangements will occur, as the existing arrangements between the two companies have yet nine months to run, which will give ample time for the European and Australian Mail Company to strengthen their position to continue to work the Suez route by themselves, or to make such other arrangements as may be necessary to secure adequate resources for this purpose. The present that an intimation has been made from the authorities that the existing terms will be extended for a further period, while it is likewise determined to modify the clauses as respects penalties for the non-performance of the passage within the prescribed time.

The report laid before the shareholders asserts, that "the very grave error committed by the superintendent of the European and Australian Company (at Sydney), coupled with the unfortunate accident to the European and Australian Company to carry through their agreement efficiently with the present staff of steamers on the line; but t

SMOKE PREVENTION.

The vast number of contrivances that have been applied to the solution of this problem, especially since the Smoke Abatement Act was introduced s singularly in contrast with the diversity, and even antagonism, of opinion as to the value of these contrivances, and as to the principles upon which moke is to be done away with. On the one hand, too, we hear of smok onsuming arrangements; on the other, that smoke consumption is an absurdity, and that what is really required is smoke prevention. The distinction is probably not so important as some consider. Again, since smoke is but the result of the imperfect burning of the gases and vapou smoke is but the result of the imperfect burning of the gases and vapour evolved from coal, there is no question that to effect their perfect combustion, a supply of air must be provided capable of burning them. It is pretty generally admitted, that in a furnace which produces smoke when worked with bituminous coal, this supply of air for burning the gases and vapour evolved from the coal, cannot be introduced through the fire-grate. It must be brought in contact with those gases and vapours either at the bridge of the furnace or over the fire, by being introduced through apertures in the furnace door. Now arises a very much-disputed point—Is this air admitted through the door for burning the gases and vapours, which would otherwise produce smoke, to be hot or cold? Mr. C. Wye Williams, who has laboured so much, and with such excellent results, at the subject of combustion and economy of fuel, is strongly of opinion that cold air should be used; and with regard to the use of hot air, he considers that, although the theory of the hot-air system is plausible, there is not any increase of heat produced, while there is a practical inconvenience arising from the increased disproportion between the gas to be burnt and the air by which it is to be burnt.

the increased disproportion between the gas to be burnt and the air by which it is to be burnt.

Mr. Williams, in his last work on the "Combustion of Coal and Prevention of Smoke," remarks that the hot air plans "do not merit notice, either on the ground of theory or practice; that they are based upon no principle, justified by no proofs, and supported by no chemical or practical authority." He adds also, that "with reference to the use of hot air in boiler furnaces, no enquiry appears to have been made, either as to the temperature to which its advocates would raise it; or even whether by any of their plans it would be heated at all." He goes on to argue, that because of the expansion of air, when heated from 32 deg. to 512 deg. Fahr., being such as to double its bulk, twice as much hot air must be introduced into a furnace to produce the same chemical effect of burning the gases and vapour. By this increase of bulk, Mr. Williams believes that the efficacy of the air in burning the vapour is reduced. In support of this opinion, he refers to the reduction of combustibility of a mixture of some combustible vapour with oxygen or air, when the proportion of the latter gases is increased very much beyond the amount requisite for burning the vapour. But it must be remembered that this fact has reference only to the combustibility of such mixtures at the ordinary atmospheric temperature, and

But it must be remembered that this fact has reference only to the combustibility of such mixtures at the ordinary atmospheric temperature, and that it refers to a disproportion in the relative mass of the air as regards that of the combustible vapour.

It must likewise be remembered, that by mixing a combustible vapour with hot air the ratio of bulk between the two is not affected, except by mixing it with air in different proportions by weight. But it is by weight that the gases combine in burning; consequently there is no necessity for admitting a greater relative mass of hot air than of cold air to the gases or vapours to be burnt, the relative mass in both cases depending upon the quantity of air required for effecting perfect combustion.

Moreover, it may fairly be asked, does not the cold air introduced into a furnace through simple apertures in the door become heated before the combustion of the gases and vapours takes place, and is there not also an increase of bulk corresponding to that heating? If this be the case, where does the heat come from? Certainly from the fire; and thus heat which would otherwise be available for generating steam in the boiler, is diverted from performing that, its proper office, and is consumed in waste,

which would otherwise be available for generating steam in the boiler, is diverted from performing that, its proper office, and is consumed in waste, but still necessarily, in giving the products of combustion that temperature which they always have in escaping into the chimney of the furnace. By the use of hot air this waste of heat may be prevented, and the steam-generating capacity, as well as the economical value of the coal, increased proportionally, provided the air before entering the furnace can be raised to the temperature at which the products of combustion pass into the chimney, by communicating to it, not heat which might be available for generating steam in the boiler, but heat that would under ordinary circumstances be wasted. Now, there is an abundance of such waste heat radiated from the door of the furnace, the ash pit, &c.; and it really seems to be not only a very plausible, but also a very reasonable proposal.

radiated from the door of the furnace, the ash pit, &c.; and it really seems to be not only a very plausible, but also a very reasonable proposal, to attempt to make use of this heat for the purpose of preventing smoke.

In pursuit of his argument, Mr. Williams refer to the experiments made by Sir Humphry Davy on the influence produced on combustion by condensing the air which supports the combustion. The result of these experiments was that both the light and heat produced were increased to four times what they were with air under ordinary pressure. This result Mr. Williams regards as decisive against heating the air, which would have the effect of expanding instead of condensing it. He also quotes Mr.

David Mushet's opinion, that since "the value of dense air in promoting combustion in so undeniably established, we should do better to attempt to solidify it in contact with combustible material, rather than to volatilise it." But both this opinion and Mr. Williams's inference from the experimental results obtained by Sir H. Davy, are open to the objection that there is much reason to doubt whether those experiments or the fact referred to by Mr. Mushet have any kind of relation to the question of smoke prevention. There seems in both cases to be a confusion of operations and effects that are entirely distinct and different in all their aspects and bearings. Thus, by burning fuel with compressed air greater heat is produced, only because a greater quantity of fuel is burnt within a given time. The generation of heat is more rapid—greater only in reference to time, not greater absolutely, in reference to a given quantity of fuel. With regard to this latter point, indeed, the opposite result is produced; for since all gases in expanding absorb heat, the use of compressed air for burning fuel would be attended with a certain waste of heat proportionate to the amount of condensation and expansion of the air.

For certain purposes, however, the rapidity of generating heat ensured by this means presents such advantages as to render altogether insignificant the waste of heat incurred at the same time as a necessary consequence. Thus, in the blast furnaces of iron-works this is strikingly the case, and it is this fact which appears to have suggested Mr. Mushet's opinion, and to have been confounded with the operations going on in a boiler furnace, where so such intensity of action is required as in the blast furnaces, and where the object to be obtained—viz., the production of the greatest amount of that heat in generating steam, is directly opposite to the object sought in the blast furnaces—viz., the rapid generation of heat, and the production of an intense local temperature.

There is no doubt a limit to the time

rangements patented by Mr. O'Regan, both for boiler and other furnaces, as well as for domestic stoves.

The directors of this company state in their prospectus that they have taken especial pains to test, in every possible way, O'Regan's inventions, and from personal inspection of several in use can safely recommend their adoption. They are applicable to present marrise, land and tocomotive boilers, distilleries, breseries, and furnaces in general, and is the only invention applicable to domestic stores. The appearance of the present cheerful fire is not altered, indeed the alteration of existing stoves is scarcely discernable, and in new stoves may be made ornamental." They add, also, that "It is beyond a doubt that the dense atmosphere over London and other large cities is owing more to the aggregate nuisance arising from the chimneys of private houses and common dwellings, than to the dense volumes which are seen from manufactories. There is no alteration necessary in the mode of lighting or putting on the coals; neither is any alteration of the draught effected by perforations of the walls of chambers, or any other disfigurement. Simplicity is the characteristic of these inventions, whilst the expense is inconsiderable."

A number of furnaces in London, Liverwood, Manchester, and Glascowe.

siderable."
A number of furnaces in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow have been fitted with the smoke-prevention apparatus; and it is added that these furnaces have been in constant use nearly four years, without the necessity in any case of having them removed. The use of hot air, therefore, appears likely to receive the test of practical experience, and to be placed in a more correct light than has hitherto been the case.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL. FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.)

APRIL 22 .- There was no sale of copper ores in Cornwall last week, but at the Swansea sale, on the 13th, the standard declined nearly 2l. as compared with the previous sale on the 6th. There is good reason to believe hat the standard has now reached about its lowest point for the present. There may be a few slight fluctuations in prices, but nothing material of a declining tendency. The price of fine copper is maintained, and the accounts from the manufacturing districts show that trade is somewhat re-viving. The advices from the United States are also encouraging, and orders are increasing for metallic manufactures. The East India trade is

orders are increasing for metallic manufactures. The East India trade is looking better, and various circumstances show that a return to a more active and prosperous state of trade may be expected shortly, although the revival will at first be of a very gradual nature.

The Devon Consols and other eastern mines will sell their ores to-day at Truro. The previous sale in Cornwall was on the 8th inst., when the price of ore copper (as much ore as would make a ton of fine copper) was 89\text{. 17s., and, as the price of cake copper is 117l. per ton, there exists a difference of 27l. 3s. per ton between the buying and the selling price of copper—a larger difference, it may be observed, than has existed in any former week of the present year, which adds weight to the conclusion otherwise arrived at, that the smelters will not need at the present time to make any further reduction in the standard. The business they now do, with fine copper at its present price, will afford them a liberal profit. The tin trade is also showing symptoms of revival. The stocks of foreign are reported to be very small; there were only 438 tons in warehouse in London on April 1, against 793 tons on April 1, 1857. There is a large consumption of this metal, and it may be expected that the price will improve.

a large consumption of this metal, and it may be expected that the price will improve.

There have been some transactions in mining shares, but, on the whole, the business done is to a limited extent. Some of the dividend mines are looking well, and several of the progressive mines have indications of improvement; if the standard were to advance, it is probable there would soon be a considerable increase of business. Wheal Basset has a promising lode in the shaft sinking below the 120, and at several points the mine is looking favourable; shares are at 220t. and upwards. Wheal Buller is keeping up good samplings, and likely to become increasingly productive. There is a good lode in Kester's shaft, sinking below the 60, worth about 30t. per fm. In East Basset, shares are from 90t. to 95t. West Basset is in an improving state, especially in the western ground, which is very promising. South Frances continues to be very productive in the stopes and pitches, and there seems to be good reason for expecting an improvement in the lodes as they are driven further west. At West Seton, the shaft, sinking below the 100, is not so productive as it has been, but it is still a good lode, worth from 25t. to 30t. per fm. The lode in the 100 east, is at present one of the most productive in the county, being worth about 120t. per fathom, and there are in other parts of the mine some capital ends and winzes. South Tolgus continues to look well at several points on Youren's lode, and the 90 fathom level east, on south lode, is worth upwards of 20t. per fm. Alfred Consols is stated to be looking better in the eastern part of the mine. There have been enquiries for shares in Wheal Trungle, and the price has advanced; the mine is said to have excellent prospects. Grambler and St. Aubyn has a good lode in the 36, and the north lode has good indications. Wheal Clifford is opening up a productive mine, and will increase samplings; in the 208 the lode is worth 100t. per fm., and there are productive ends and winzes in other parts of the there are present affected in the same way. In the St. Agnes district, mining is rather gloomy at the present time. Great Wheal Busy is stated to be looking promising.

Wheal Providence is looking better, but both these shares and Margarets have lately declined in consequence of the reduced price of tin, and most of the shares in other tin mines have been affected in the same way. In the St. Agnes district, mining is rather gloomy at the present time. Great Wheal Busy is stated to be looking anneally at the present time.

The case tried in the County Court at Truro (mentioned in the Journal last week), and involving a question concerning the rules of mines, is worthy of some remark. It is quite proper to have rules for the working of mines, by which the miners are subject to certain regulations in respect of their work; but it is no use to have such rules unless they are read aloud on each setting-day, which is not always done in every mine, and, conseon each setting-day, which is not always done in every mine, and, consequently, the tributers, in the case referred to, sought to avail themselves of the omission. Their allegation, however, on that point appears to have been incorrect, as was proved by the captain, purser, and a miner. The case is a warning to mine captains never to omit reading the rules on setting-days, because, if they do, and any tributers are afterwards discontented with their bargain, they may throw it up, and take advantage of the the omission of reading the rules. the omission of reading the rules.

A useful work is announced by Mr. Rickard, one of the Masters of the Mining School at Truro. It is entitled a "Miner's Manual of Arithmetic

^{*} Ships and Gales. By JAMES MATHER, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the River 1772. London: Léponan and Co.

and Surveying," and is well spoken of by such practical men as Capt. C. Thomas and Captain Pope, whose experience must make them fully acquainted with all that is required in such a work. Capt. Pope states that the book contains "a great deal of information on mining calculations, with many useful remarks on the dial." This is a class of book of which many of the miners, who have received a plain education, may avail themselves for self-instruction; and it will be useful also in account-houses.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

APRIL 22 .- No change has taken place in either the iron or coal trade of the district since we last wrote. An increased feeling of confidence appears to be entertained with regard to the revival of the American demand, and the last advices from the United States are likely to confirm The enquiry for home consumption shows a tendency towards imreaching summer are more cheerful than many looked forward to at the cast of the year.

The report of the Mannager Laboratory is a summer and the cast of the year. provement, and, on the whole, the prospect of our iron masters for the ap-

provement, and, on the whole, the prospect of our iron masters for the approaching summer are more cheerful than many looked forward to at the commencement of the year.

The report of the Monmouthshire Association for Promoting Education in the Mining Districts has just been issued. We have referred to the value of this association on several recasions, and are happy to learn from the document now issued by the committee that it seems likely to attain the object for which it was established. Nearly all the collery proprietors in Giamorganshire and Monmouthshire have liberally subscribed to it, and many fiave assisted it with their advice as well as their money. The system is the same as that adopted in South Staffordshire—annely, to bestow a number of prizes on the successful competitors in the various classes. Each child, at the examination, reads aloud, writes from dictation, and answers questions in arithmetic, grammar, and geography. To such of the scholars as desire to be examined on religious subjects opportunities were afforded, but this was quite optional. The number who presented themselves last year reached 214 boys and girls, 118 of whom received prizes. The Tredegar, Rhymney, Pontypool, Pontnenynyid, Clydach, Biaina, and other iron companies, have contributed donations towards defraying the necessary expenses.

On Monday last a dinner was given to the workmen lately employed in making the new Tredegar pit by their master, Mr. Richard Taylor. The manager of the works, Mr. Naamyth, addressed the men, and said it reflected credit on their skill and energy, that 300 yards of shaft had been completed in solid masonry, without a single accident has 200 yards of shaft had been completed in solid masonry, without a single accident has also intimated that arrangements were in progress to commence the excavation of the mineral on a large scale.

A fatal accident has occurred at the Clydach Iron-works. The deceased, J. Llewellyn, was engaged last Saturday in one of the levels, when a portion of the roof fell i

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CRESTERFIELD.]

APRIL 22 .- The position and future prospects of the Iron Trade have not undergone any material change during the week. The orders received are reported to be on an average; but there are indications of an improve ment already observable at some of the works. The competition of foreign houses appears to be more visibly felt; but the expense of fuel must act as a great barrier to the progress of a successful competition of foreign firms with Eastlish bounds.

are reported to be on an average; but there are indications of an improvement already observable at some of the works. The competition of foreign funs at a great barrier to the progress of a successful competition of foreign funs with Eaglish houses.

The Coal Trade is dull, and prices are but irregularly maintained. The strike of the collière is south Yorkshire has happily terminated, some of the meaters having agreed not to enforce the 10 per cent. reduction formerly determined upon. At the California and Edmund's Main Collieries, in the same neighbourhood, the colliers commenced work on the same day. At the Oaks, the colliery which first struck, the men began work to-day. An attempt was made to induce the men to sign an agreement, that they would not support the men on strike; but they resisted, and the masters gave way. The men at Measrs. Charlesworth's collieries had gone to work at the 15 per cent. reduction, to the learn that they will be paid on the same terms as the other men, and that the successfully resist the reduction. The colliers' union is now become very popular about Barnaley and the neighbourhood. It will be well, however, for the colliers not to overstate the successfully resist the reduction. The colliers' union is now become very popular about Barnaley and the neighbourhood. It will be well, however, for the colliers not to overstate the success of their present strike, by attempting greater things on future occasions. The men have opened the Stoneacre vein, and the water has gone from the oid men's soles. The half-yearly meeting will be held shortly, when a dividend will be declared. At the New Molland Miles they have made greater progress than they expected, and they anticipate shortly to come are successfully well. The same properties of the ground. They are now drafting the top measures. At the days. Surface operations have been resumed, and, on the 17th instant, seven loads of the work. Surface operations have been resumed, and, on the 17th instant, seven loads of the work and a polit payance to the Crown) at that by which the landowner heat the analogs, but in order to perfect such title, and make it thoroughly legal, he wished strongly to impress on their minds the absolute necessity of registration. The mode of transferring lead mines was now rendered simple and easy. The "Mining and Mineral Court Acts," have done sway with the complicity and comparative uncertainty formerly appertaining to the transfer of this description of property; but whether such property was acquired by purchase, gift, or sublication, he would repeat that the transfer could not be considered as complete and perfectly safe until it had been duly registered in a book kept for the purpose by the head barmaster. The production of this register, even in case all other documents relating to the transfer were destroyed, would, of itself, be privan facie evidence of title for all time, and in any part of the kingdom. He was thus urgent on this point for the sake of the miners themselves, whom he wished to be fully aware of the great importance of having their titles correct and legal. As proper titles must prevent much uncertainty and litigation hereafter. Mr. Newboil concluded his observations by laviting the barmasters and jury to dinner, at the Red Lion Im, at two o'clock. Mr. Poyser briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him by the steward. The parties afterwards dined together, when the usual toasts were drunk.

The Robin Hood Mining Company, Maticok (Limited) are sanguine of success. The men are buddling and ripping the old abard, after which they onsets the pround being kind, they expect to drive to the vein at a small cost. There is a quantity of ore got'at the bottom of the shaft under water. It is expected that 5s. upon each share will develope the mine.

The Color and North Dertvehire Stook Exchange was occured on Monday, and

lope the mine.

The Chester deld and North Derbyshire Stook Exchange was opened on Monday, and is likely to be conducted with a degree of success which was not anticipated. The busine stone has been exceedingly encouraging and satisfactory.

On Saturday afternoon last the explosive air contained in one of the headings connected with a coal pit at Birdholms, in the parish of Wingerworth, belonging to the Derby Lime and Iruc Company, was fired, owing to the cardenases of a bricklayer employed at some of the underground works, which, for a time, threatened most disastrone

Within the last few mouths a new shaft has been sunk to the Tup on the rise of the hill skirting the south side of the Birdhalme valley. consequences. Within the last few months a new shaft has been sunk to the Tupton coal measures, on the rise of the hill skirring the worth side of the Birdhalme valley, and within 12 or 14 ft. of the botton of this shaft is a heading driven from the works at the lower part of the valley, which is 400 or 500 yards in length. In this a large quantity of explosive gas exists, which is has been found necessary to cut off from the main works, by which is been going on for some time past; and at a distance from this spot a fire-board was put up, warning worksens of danger, and as a custion not to proceed any further with their lights. Notwithstanding this custion, the labourer above allusted to proceeded up the heading with a naked candle, when insmediately after the gas fired, and burst forth in a territic baze, the fame of which roared with a fearful ncies, resembling the rambling of distant thunder. The man had a most miraculous escape from instant death. He rushed through the fame and without any light, made his way along the heading as well as he could, striking himself assinat the sides and top, by which he was everyly broized. After a time he reached the stabing, where he found an underground viewer, named Smith, when he loudly began to call "Fire, fire;" but he was so bewidered that, for some time, he could give no definite intelligence as to what had occurred. Steps were at once taken to rescue 15 men, who it was facred would be excrificed, and the pony, who were within reach of danger, and who must all have perished had the fire communicated with the gas confined within the stopping; in which case an explosion, to awful to contemplate, must have resulted, as many hundreds of thousands of cubical feet of explosive material would have been fired. Luckily the air-current was kept right. The phenomenou around the spot where the gas was ignited was grand, but too dangerous to be watched with interest. As soon as all the work men had been removed from the underground working, the heading was flooded, and thus, af

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

APRIL 22 .- No decided change for the better can be reported either in the Iron Trade or the general hardware trades of this district. The new from America continues to be discouraging, and it is hardly likely tha

APRIL 22.—No decided change for the better can be reported either in the Iron Trade or the general hardware trades of this district. The news from America continues to be discouraging, and it is hardly likely that the demand for iron from the States will be large, at any rate, until after the harvest. North Staffordshire iron is selling in Manchester at 30s. below the prices at which iron at the present trade prices could be delivered there from this district, but their rates are usually below those of South Staffordforf time. A good deal of underselling, no doubt, exists among many of the makers, who are obliged to realize, and it is thought that some are working at a loss.

The lock and tap makers are said to be rather basier, a consequence of the advance. The lock and tap makers are said to be rather basier, a consequence of the advance. The lock and tap makers are said to be rather basier, a consequence of the advance of the dispute exists between the stock lock makers and their men, the former on account of the long-continued depression in this trade requiring a reduction of 1s. per day in rices, which the latter resist. Meetings of the workmen have been held, and Mr. Humphries, of the National Association of United Trades, has been down from London in connection with the dispute. A deputation of the men has wated upon some of the makers who had endreced the reduction, and according to their statement the masters had agreed to foregot it, but this the employers state is not correct.

In advance of the statement of the makers who had endreced the reduction, and according to their statement the masters and according to their statement the master and reported to a meeting of colliers, and the result of the interview was apparently regarded as satisfactory. The plan of working thick coal, which is adopted by some professor, and which as decided to the satisfactory of the plan of the plan of t

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APRIL 22.-We have no change of importance to record this week. The count of the export trade in coal and coke for March shows a slight improvement as compared with the two preceding months. The ports which

have advanced most are the rising ones of Blyth and Amble, those small ports having nearly doubled their exports since March, 1857.

At Job's Pit, Crook, on Saturday morning last, a young man named Herbert Sherwood whilst at work head a fellow-workman call for help. As he was in great danger, in consequence of the roof of the pit giving way, sherwood immediately ran to his assistance, and whilst taking means to extricate him was caught by the falling coal striking him on the head. He died instantaneously, leaving a widowed mother to mourn his loss.

ran to his assistance, and writist taking means to extracte him was caught by the fairing coal striking him on the head. He died instantaneously, leaving a widowed mother to mourn his loss.

The subject of the drainage of the collicries near the Tyne continues to be regarded with much interest, indeed, rather painfully so at present, as a few collieries are placed in a very precarious postion. Some alarm was created in the neighbourhood of the Tyne Main and Felling Collicries this week, as a rumour got abroad that the water had broken into the former collicries. This, however, proved to be entirely untrue, and there is, perhaps, no real cause for alarm. Still it does appear strange that no steps are taken to remety such a state of things.

The remarks in the letter of "A Collier," in last week's Journal, are extremely opportune. He mentions Tyne Main as being a proper site for lifting a part of the High Main feeders, which are there tubbed of; and we would remark here that a powerful pumping-engine, boilers, &c., are actually on the place, and was, in fact, worked many years. It is, we believe, capable of pumping about 1200 gallons per minute. This engine is altuated at the south-west point of the High Main inundation, this scam being found in wells and cellars at Gateshead, about a mile westward; and to the north-west of this point the same seam is very little below the bed of the Ouseburn, and has been worked under or near this rivulet so as to admit some of the water from it, which was one serious blunder. The High Main inundation may, therefore, be said to commence at those two points (or, perhaps, a little to the west of Tyne Main), and to extend eastward on both sides of the Tyne to Jarrow on the south, and Percy Main on the north, the seam being, at the latter place, about 130 fathoms from the surface. But the water referred to as being troublesome to the Felling and other collieries at present belongs to another inundation—to that in the Low Main. Seam, which is 60 fathoms below the High Main. This inun

The Tyne Main Colliery is surrounded by two inundations, one in the High Main seam and the other in the Low Main, the former being stopped back by metal tubbing, and the latter by means of barriers, so that if an efficient system of drainage were adopted these barriers could be worked, which is an important consideration. The greater askey that would be insured by means of drainage is also a matter of very great object. We mentioned lately the fact that the Ryhope Coal Company had succeeded in sinking through the sand; it is 16 fathoms in thickness, being nearly three times the thickness of the sand-bed at the Murton winning; the thickness of imeastone being 48 fathoms. It appears that the quantity of water pumped was 2000 gallons per minute, while at the Murt on winning the quantity pumped was 2000 gallons per minute, while at the Murt on winning the quantity pumped was upwards of 8000 gallons per minute. It is said that the principal reason for their success in getting through this formidable sand so much sooner than such enterprises are usually managed, is owing to the plan adopted by Mr. Taylor, the manager, in pumping all the feeders met with in the limestone, instead of tubbing them off, and so preventing them passing through into the sand. If we are to take this as a fact, it certainly affords a valuable hint for conducting future sinkings in similar cases; but this conclusion ought not to be jumped at without a careful examination of all the circumstances connected with a number of cases. The great difference in the quantity of water pumped in the two cases of Ryhope and Murton, appear to me to be rather against this view of the case. However, it is extremely probable that in many cases tabbing is resorted to in a much too hasty manner, instead of pumping the feeders, as cases could easily be cited where such feeders met vubbed off. have passed into the strate beneath.

reders, as cases could easily be cited where such recent unbed on have passed into the strata beneath threades are now completed at the Jarrow Works, and two of them are expected to be in blast during the present week. The ironstone will be brought from Statithes, near Whithy, for their supply, and they are admirably situated for getting a supply of coal, as they are connected by a short branch with the Pontop and and Jarrow line, which conveys the coals from many of the collieries belonging to the extensive firm of Messrs. John Bowes and Co.

The valuable collieries belonging to the Earl of Durham are being prosecuted with

the valuable collieries belonging to the Earl of Durham are being prosecuted with the vigour. Until lately part were let, but the proprietor is now working the whole

on his own account, and is being several to the seams are very from workmen, of a suitable and convenient kind. The seams are very from working, as they are found at a moderate depth, and is a nearly horizon they are from 4 to 5 feet in thickness, and produce coal of an excellent on brings a good price in the London market. It is remarked, also, that the this royality do not produce much gas, or, in pitman's phrase, are not advanced state of mining science in the present day, the conveyance of c ground by machinery, &c., it can searcely be doubted that noble from the conveyance of the conveyance of

works at Consett. A large number of workmen are employed the of them are Irich labourers. It appears that the disturbances on house quarrels and fights between the English and the Irish on Sunday evening last the affair assumed as serious aspect, as a large men attacked the Commercial Inn, when they specifyl put the robbed the till of its contents, which was about 44. In cash, gut destroyed everything in and about the house. On Menday and 7 no better position, the blast-furnaces were out, and all work at, the number of about 1909, marched about the district in militizand terrifying the whole of the inhabitants—in fact, the reign time, completely, established, as many of them were armed. Man used by them, and also shots have been fired, but fortunately in Attempts were made by strong bodies of police, assisted by some quell the disturbance and restore order, but they were quite unal terday a strong detachment of infantry was sent from Newcastle toring order; and it is to be hoped that such a diagraceful state of lowed to occur again.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT. [FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, April 22.—A foreshadowing of improvement is visible in cen ches of trade. Orders have been received from abroad and the erior, which have given, if not satisfaction, at least hope to many new terior, which have given, if not satisfaction, at least hope to many man facturers of those indescribable and innumerable goods called articla Paris. The railways, however, and shipping interests are, to use the pression of a French paper, in a state of prostration. Stocks are all have accumulated thick; it will take two years to get them off hand. Newficial have accumulated thick; it will take two years to get them off hand. Newficial have accumulated thick; it will take two years to get them off hand. Newficial have accumulated thick; it will take two years to get them off hand. Newficial inportance. The present state of things is all the more remarkable, as it is proceed in the following the season of the year that briskness may be looked for, and large order and this season of the year that briskness may be looked for, and large order and the ten, manufacturers, it is asserted, are losers at these prices, and yet twy han take the ton, manufacturers, it is asserted, are losers at these prices, and yet twy han take to the ton, manufacturers it is asserted, are losers at these prices, and yet twy han take to the ton, manufacturers, it is asserted, are losers at these prices, and yet twy han take to the prices, and have declared their intention of a large given by two Paris houses. Hammered irons are quoted at 370 frs. Bolds at interessing the season of the prices, and have declared their intention of a season ping are lowered. The manufacturers is sufficiently limited. The quotestomas 18 fr. No. 29, and 29 frs. hand the result in the prices and have declared their intention of a season in season of 20 frs. beyond the rest. In other metals the prices here are according sheets, 1171.; and best selected, 1191.; Russian, 310 frs. to 330 frs., 130 frs. to 330 frs., 120 frs. to 330 frs., 120 frs. to 330 frs., 120 frs. to 330 frs., 130 frs. to facturers of those indescribable and innumerable goods called article,

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.

A meeting of this important institute was held at Merthyr Tydvil, a Wednesday, and was numerously attended. The papers read and & cussed were—on the Corrosion of a Steam-boiler by Peaty Water on-

Wednesday, and was numerously attended. The papers read and iscussed were—on the Corrosion of a Steam-boiler by Peaty Water cetaining Copper, by Mr. E. Riley; on the Effects of Momentum on Pumpig Machinery, by Mr. Michell; on Turret Clocks, by Mr. Cope Peare; of the Manufacture of Iron with Charred Coal, by Mr. Thomas.

We will review these papers fully when published. The last page treats of a discovery which is now exciting great interest in the iron trade. Mr. Beas, in his paper, stated that at the last meeting he was convinced of the southers of views put forward by Mr. Ebenser Rogers, as to the application of the substace like termed "charred coal." He had at once commenced the manufacture and use of i.i.d was now working with it on a large scale. The plates and sheets manufacture is the substance were superior to those made with wood charcoal; in fact, fully equal, it is suberior, in quality to any ever yet made. Mr. Thomas gave minute details is the cost of the manufacture, and the great saving effected by the use of this new fact, be reading of the paper was warmly applauded by the meeting. Mr. R. S. Roger prima some beautiful apsecimens of iron made under his direction, at the Pontypool Wots, has the new fuel, which Mr. Rogers termed "mineral charcoal." The highly finished is made and agreed with the experience of Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Banks, of Pontymister, produced specimens of iron manufactured with missicharcoal, equal in quality to that by Mr. Roper. The President then put the question direct to Mr. Banks, as a proprietor and manager of one of the largest establishmen in charcoal, equal in quality to that by Mr. Roper.

Mr. Banks replied, he did; the specimens proved this themselves; sol, if by plates before them were mixed indiscreminately with wood charcoal plates, a good segre would certainly select them from the others as superior in quality.

Mr. Ebensez Rogers, of Abercarn, stated that at the last meeting he had asned the fuel before them "charred coal," but on further examination of it he founds

We adverted in our last Journal to the Proceedings of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, just published, and briefly indicated the nature and objects of the President's address. The book contains, in addition, we elaborate papers, read by members, on subjects of general interest to thus concerned in the manufacture of metals. The first is by Mr. Ebener Rogers, on the Manufacture of Tin-Plates, and the Use of a Substitute & Charcoal as Fuel in the Finery; the other, on the Working of Blast Furnsecs, wind by Mr. Parry. A résumé of both these productions may prove of utility to may diversally an experience of the state of the early historial be cords of the tin mines of Britain, and shows that from the time of the Romans therein has considerably increased by the exertions to develope them more fully. In Cernel that they still preserve their customs and nationality. The process of timing copyric explained to have been in use from an early period, but it was not until the year is a state of the still preserve their customs and nationality. The process of timing copyric explained to have been in use from an early period, but it was not until the year is later, an Englishman, named Andrew Yarrenton, was sent by a company to acquire that from was first content with the safety and the substance of German workmen, manufactured the pipe will great success; but a rival sprung up, and rendered the first undertakers losers by the appendictions. In the year 1720 tin works were established in Pontypeol, being, the safety of the properties of the pr objects of the President's address. The book contains, in addition, two

This is accomplished by steeping the iron in autiphuric and muristic acids, and indicately afterwards placing them in a vessel containing a mixture of in and murist ammonia, exposed to the action of heat. Mr. Rogers details the various improves in the process of preparing iron for tinning, and states that the important invasion in the process of preparing iron for tinning, and states that the important invasion in the "grease pot," was introduced into South Wales in 1747. The plan now adopted dust is sprinkled between each sheet, after the plates have left the mill, to kept dust is sprinkled between each sheet, after the plates have left the mill, to kept separate; they are immersed in diluted sulphuric acid, placed in the amsaling-and left for 24 hours; they are afterwards passed through the coid rolls, and agin nealed at a low heat, to render them more ductile. After being well cleaned they are in the theory of the process is repeated in purer tin, to set the alloy complete. The grease-point of grease, and immersed in a "bath distin, which is covered with grease;" the latter process is repeated in purer tin, to support to remove superfluous tin, and prevent the plate from cracking. Openia to impart a finish then take place, and the plates are finally removed to the sorting-or where they are classed and packed in boxes. The tests of quality are ductility, sires and colour. Mr. Rogers next enters into an investigation of the modes of producing stand of charcoal. In the production of the new material the ceal in the first stand of charcoal. In the production of the new material the ceal in the best iron for the purpose, and he recommends the tase of "charred coal" in the first reduced small, and washed by any of the ordinary means; it is then spread over the bottom small, and washed by any of the ordinary means; it is then spread over the bottom of the surface being first to a red best. When the small coal is thrown over the bottom of green off, and much ebullition takes place; this ends in the production of a l

On Tuesday ted of " N wn boracic plerel. Its only within ies for the

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in private communication was, as we have intimated, with reference to the remove. It reprive communication was a should be removed in the working of blast-furnaces. He surgests that these gases should be used after they have left the farnaces, instead of before; and "to effect this they must be a surface of the minerals," to prevent it are a surface of the minerals, "to prevent it of the remove of the surface of the minerals, to prevent it. The writer gives a carrial account of the various systems hitherto adopted for communication of the mountain and concludes he for the surface of the mountain and concludes the surface of the mountain the surface of the surface of the mountain the surface of the surface of

in the results, these Transactions attest the value of the association in a striking dethe white, these transactions attest the value of the association in a striking design for this reason we are happy to learn that it is likely to be permanently sucside in the calams on the engineers of South Waless are great, and we have no doubt that the sufficient of the country.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

On Tuesday, the lecture on Mineralogy, by Mr. WARINGTON SMYTH, earl of "Non-Metallic Minerals." From one of these, boron, the well point boracic acid was derived, and this had been greatly utilised by Count

part by the properties are well known in physics and in assaying, but it and within the last few years that it has been introduced into the potaging within the last few years that it has been introduced into the potaging within the last few years that it has been introduced into the potaging with the properties of th

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY—WORKING MEN'S LECTURES.—On Monday evening, Dr. PERCY commenced the third course on Metallurgy. The lecturer stated that they had met there to discourse on metallurgical matters. The subject was very long, and their time brief; he trusted he should, however, be able to point out some useful facts to them. The metals were elementary bodies; some of them were solid at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere. Mercury was fuld, but there were places where this was found in a solid state, and others were gaseous, such as arsenic and zine; they might, therefore, he divided into three classes—solid, fluid, and gaseous. Several of them were feeble at a red heat, and others at a temperature above that, while there are others which are practicably infusible. Malieability, which meant hammering (the former term was derived from a Latin word), was an important characteristic in metals. By malieability, he meant those which stood pressure, whether by being suddenly struck, rolled, or placed between two cylinders. Some of the metals are very malleable, such as gold, copper, heat, it, and lead; while others are very brittle, as bismuth and antimony, which, if struck, will by into pieces. Temperature had a great effect on malieability: the year were aware that by placing a bar of steel into cold water the effect would be to make it harder, and that process which hardens steel makes the well-known alioy, bronze, softer. Dr. Percy then exhibited a thin plate. If this were bent backwards and forwards it would main as sound, similar to that of tin, would be produced. Ductility was another property—had of heigh gave the order of malieability—1, gold; 2, silver; 3, opper; 4, fin; 6, lopatinum; 6, licel; 7, flue; 8, hon; 9, nickal. Ductility—1, gold; 2, silver; 3, splainum; 4, iron; 6 hickel; 7, flue; 8, hon; 9, nickal. Ductility—1, gold; 2, silver; 3, plainum; 1, iron; 6 hickel; 7, flue; 8, hon; 9, nickal. Ductility—1, gold; 2, silver; 3, plainum; 1, iron; 6 hickel; were not always the same. This table,

always easily ascertain the difference between these two. If they took a penknife an scratched iron pyrites it would yield no mark, whereas that of copper would; and thi simple fact might be useful to them probably at some future period. The lecturer con claded with some general remarks on the utility of the knowledge to the working classe of some of the properties of the metals, which in their labour they were so often brough into contact with

Novel Mode of Generating electricity, and for transmitting electric currents from place to place, whereby the necessity for metallic connection between the places intended to be in electric communication is altogether obviated, has recently been invented by Mr. Samuel Hoga, of Charlottestreet, Fitzroy-square. No galvanic batteries are used, and it is believed that in many cases the invention will prove of great utility. The electricity employed is produced by an apparatus similar to that known as the "hydro-electric machine;" and the causes mercuary to boil therein. He puts pure mercury into a strong wrought-iron boiler and to this mercury adds a small quantity of sulphure of mercury, or simply a little mercury mixed by trituration with sulphur. The electricity sill understood when we consider the manifold causes of electric excitement concurring in this operation. The hemical actions of these substances, iron, sulphur, and mercury, being brought together at the high temperature of boiling mercury, deg2? Fahrenheit), the friction of boiling mercury, for heat, and as a consequence of this its rapid change of form from liquid to vapou and from vapour to tiquid, by a small addition or diminution of hest; all these circumstances and properties combine to develope and accumulate free electricity in great abundance. The apparatus by which two stations can be brought into electric communication consists of two such boilers, with the appurtenances, bearing a direct proportion it he distance between the two stations to be placed in communication with each other. The boiler with all its appurtenances is insulated by glass supporters. The vapour of the mercury after escaping and being condensed may be collected in a suitable vessel and used again. Near the boiler is placed a large shallow vase, which is made of any suit sale materia; this is filled with water, and is supported by glass spillars. In one of the two stations the positive electricity of the jets at thoth stations a large zim plate is placed vertically in the

STEAM-ENGINES.—A new mode of applying a double oblique slide to an eccentric to vary or reverse the throw thereof, by moving the said slide longitudinally to the axis of the shaft of the eccentric, has just been patented for a correspondent by Mr. Newton. The invention is particularly applicable to the valve eccentrics of iccomotives and other steam-engines, supplying the place of the link motion, for, by the proper arrangement of the parts, a constant lead of the valve under all the required changes of condition of the eccentric is provided for. The eccentric shaft is made square for a considerable portion of its length, but provided with journals fitted to rotate in bearings in two fixed standards. Upon the square part of the shaft works a double oblique slide consisting of a block of metal, having a square hele in it to recive the shaft. Two standards with circular heads are secured on opposite sides of the eccentric, serving to prevent its moving internally while it is free to rotate; these standards have open circular heads through which the double oblique slide is capable of working freely. This slide is connected by a loose collar and link to a hand lever, the movement of which will cause the slide to traverse in the slot of the eccentricit, and decrease or diminish the amount of its eccentricity, or reverse the direction of the threw or the eccentricit as required.

GENERATING STEAM.—Messrs, Parson and Pilgrim propose to adapt the furnaces of steam generators a continuous pipe, arranged to form an arch over it fire, such pipe communicating at one end with the ordinary steam-chest, and at the reverse end with the boiler for working the steam-engine. The steam forces its way in the water, and being highly heated aids in the generation of the steam.

DISTILLING PRODUCTS FROM COAL.—This subject has from time to time attented the attention of the scientific word, but comparatively few recent invention have met with anything like a fair amount of encouragement. An improvement which consists in subjecting coal to the action of superheared steam in a suitable chamber, as thus causing products to be distilled over, which are condensed, has just been patente by Mr. Lavender, of Limehouse, and several competent authorities have expressed a favourable opinion as to its capabilities. The chamber may be of cast-tron, or other suit able material, and it is preferred that the highly heated steam should be introduced and era periorated faise bottom, on which the coals are placed, and openings which be vided in the chambers to facilitate feeding in the coal and removing the coke; also a opening, with suitable pipe, to a condenser, to convey off and condense the preducts distilled over, and in some cases the products are conducted into acidalated water. The chamber is not externally heated, and should be conted with non-conducting material.

ELASTIC COMPOSITION FOR COATING.—Mr. B. Parker, Hammersmitt for making 1 cwt. of elastic composition, proposes the use of india-rubber about 10 lbs which is mixed with, say, 40 lbs. of tar, when the following materials are added: pu verised chalk, 48 lbs.; suiphur, ½ lb. With these materials are incorporated flax, cotto waste, or other suitable material; to give a tenacious character to the whole, about 20 lbs making together 118 lbs.; allow for waste 6 lbs., and the 1 cwt. remains. The mass brought into a homogeneous state, and rolled into sheets, or pressed into moulds.

making together 118 lbs.; allow for waste 6 lbs., and the 1 cwt. remains.

Pract Gas.—The readers of the Mining Journal may feel surprised on learning that peat gas is making complete "headway" in Ireland. I say surprised, because of the well-authenticated fact of the frigidity which the Irish people exhibit generally to their vital interests, especially if attention be directed to these interests by a countrymen of theirs. Your readers know that Mr. R. L. Johnson had been for a considerable portion of time trying to "sooth, refine, exait, expand," the comprehensive powers of his fellow-countrymen ere he succeeded, even partially, to convince them that illuminating gas of great brilliancy might be obtained by his invention from common turf. The idea of employing bog turffor the production of "giorious gas-light" appeared to Irishmen so gigantic as to completely prostrate for a time their nerves of sensation. A reaction set in, however. Turi gas burns in different localities in treland, and I have just learn that Mr. Johnson's proposal to light with turf gas an extensive locality has been accepted; but more of this anon. To Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Wilson science and the inventive world should feel deeply indebted for having completely upset the genius of inventice, who for so long a period of time reveiled in darkness at the expense of the "turi of the West."

SHEARING METALS.—Messrs. Eastwood and Lloyd have patented an invention which it is intended to apply chiefly to the cutting up of old from and iron bars into short lengths by machinery. Upon a suitable bed piate, or foundation, they fix a stout upright, to which they attach a stationary blade. The travelling shear is fitted on the end of a piston-rod, made to perform the forward or cutting stroke, by steam or water, in a steam or hydraulic cylinder, while the piston is brought back by the pressure of the steam or water behind it, being removed and by weights connected by chains to a cross-head on the piston-rod. By properly adjusting the power, a crooked bar, after having been cut, may be straightened by the machine.

COATING TELEGRAPH WIRES.—Mr. J. B. Hyde, New York, has patented an insulating compound for telegraph wires, formed by mixing boiled linseed, cotton seed or water of with a new set.

IMPROVED STAMPING MACHINE FOR POSTAL AND OTHER PURPOSES.—Mr. George Beard, of Pall Mail, has just specified his patent for "improvements in mechanism for producing impressions on paper and other surfaces." (Patent agent, F. W. Campin, Strand.) The specification sets forth that, attached to a suitable pillar there is a projecting framework, the lower portion of which has connected thereto a moveable or other pad or inking cushion, supplied with ink or suitable colouring matter, and the upper portion of the framework has a curved lever connected thereto by a suitable pilot, at the end of which lever is an inking roller. The upper and lower portions of the framework have orifices through which a plunger travels, such plunger being secured at right angles to a lever handle connected to the framework by a pin or rivet, on which it moves, the end or bottom of the plunger having a receptacle to contain and secure an impression die, type, or block (the Post-Office obliterating stamp, for instance). When at rest the his, ing roller presses against the inking pad, but upon lifting the handle not only is the connected plunger drawn up, but the curved lever to which the roller is attached is thrown forward, by reason that one part of this curved lever hanges against the plunger moves up to move on also, whereby the roller is drawn away from the laking pad, and passes forward under the impression die, &c., inking it as required, the intervention of a collegaring in connecting it to the curved lever enabling the roller to pass smoothly from the one surface to another. Upon pressing down the handle the plunger is brought down, with its impression die, &c., thus inked upon it has plunger proved upon; and to secure sufficient elasticity of action a coil spring is secured at top to the framework and at bottom to the plunger. It is almost needless to add that the inventor one surface to another. Upon pressing down the handle the plunger is brought down, with its impression die, &c., thus inked upon; and impression die or dies, &c

TERMINATION OF THE COLLIERS' STRIKE IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—It is gratifying to find that the masters in this district have, with the exception of the proprietors of one colliery, permitted the men to resume work on their late terms. The question was well discussed by both masters and men—the former coming to the determination to meet the men by making a reduction of 10 per cent. instead of 15 per cent. as at first decided upon, and the latter refusing to accept even the modified proposition without certain conditions as to time. The masters being much divided in their opinion, and the men well combined, though apparently much in favour of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, the consequence has been that the strike has ended by the several masters defining to enforce any reduction whatever.

On Monday at Wakefield, six cool

declining to enforce any reduction whatever.

Breach of Colliery Contract.—On Monday, at Wakefield, six coal miners were charged with having broken their contract with Messrs. Heary Briggs and Son, of the Whitwood Colliery, near Wakefield. It appears that after regular notice by the employers of the 15 per cent. reduction, the men left, but afterwards asked to be allowed to resume their work, and were allowed to return on the 13th inst.; but the masters refusing again to employ eight men, dismissed in the interval, the men again struck that day, and did not return. They were summoned under a bye-law of the colliery; and at the close of the evidence Messrs. Briggs, in reply to the majstrate, said they were quite willing to take the defendants back unconditionally, but they would not be dictated to as to whom they should or should not employ.—The magistrate said, unless the men accepted these terms, the bench had no alternative but to send them to prison. The defendants ultimately agreed to go back unconditionally, and to pay the cost of these proceedings. The court was filled with colliers.

How Ever consone or Fune Dawn Occur.—At inconser were habited. List

cost of these proceedings. The court was filled with colliers.

HOW EXPLOSIONS OF FIRE-DAMP OCCUR.—At inquest was held at Little Lever, on the body of a drawer named Peter Waiker, aged 16 years, who died on the 17th inst. from burns received by an explosion of fire-damp in the Ladyshore Colliery on the previous day. Joseph Waikden, a collier in the pit, proved that at the time of the explosion the deceased was acting contrary to the rules, by getting coal in the absence of the getter who employed him, and in going into an open work, where the gas fired at his open light. William Napkin, fireman, proved that the working places were all safe in the morning, and that there was good air as usual coming out of the old place, as there had been all the week. The evidence as to the deceased going into some place to get coal was confirmed by his father from what the deceased had said. Mr. Dickinson, Inspect or Good Mines, said the old place spoken of is the main airway for the east side of the plt, and that when he examined the pit on Monday to investigate the accident, the air was so weak that it did not move the anemometer, and unless there is improved ventilation the probability is that more serious injury will ensue. In his opinion such accidents are not creditable, and that a competent viewer should be appointed to advise the underlooker occasionally. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was recorded, the coroner undertaking to bring the matter under the notice of the owners of the colliery, with a view to having the ventilation, &c., improved.

EXPLOSION THROUGH CARELESSNESS—THREE LIVES LOST.—A serious splosion occurred at Lord Vermon's Poynton and Worth Collieries. The Park Oval pit shout 200 yards deep, and at the time between 200 and 300 men were at work. In a svel running south from the bottom of this pit three men were working, and one of them, it supposed, went with a naked lamp to search for some. Wedges which had been left at the roof, as he had no sconer reached the spot than the explosion occurred, killing him and the two workmen nearest him. Mr. John Hadwen, the agent, was speedily exerting imself to rescue the other men, of whom about 30 were brought up insensible, but upon isstoratives being administered they were shortly after embled to proceed to their omes. There appears little doubt that the explosion was caused through the carelesses of one of the men. The Davy lamp is used throughout the works, and one of the ules of the colliery is that no workman shall, under any pretence, remove the top of his bavy lamp, or in any way expose the light therein; but when there are so many lamps qually as cheap as the Davy, which cannot be opened without extinguishing the flame, here appears nothing to justify colliery owners placing lamps which anyone can open in the hands of ignorant colliers.

ACCIDENT AT A STONE QUARRY.—A fall of stone has occurred at Mr. Cousen's Copper Quarry, Bradford, owing to the overhauging mass of rock breaking away from the "gail." Danger had been observed several days before, and all the workmen had been removed to another part of the quarry; but many thousand tons of valuable stone were thrown and rendered perfectly valueless, the loss being estimated at 10001., at the lowest calculation.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.—In the debate on the navy estimates it will be remembered that Mr. W. S. Lindsay proposed that a premium, of at least 1000t, should be offered for a ship capable of attaining higher speed, with greater capacity, than any at present in existence; and, in reference to this proposition, we have received a communication from Mr. John Clare, jun., whose ideas, as to the elements of security and speed in iron ship-building, we have already made known. He admits that this debate has been productive of good, so far as attracting attention to from as a suitable material for ships is concerned, but he contends that "the pairty sum of 1000!, would not pay for draughtsman's labour and mechanical skill to produce the essence of such a combination of good qualities." We agree with him that metal will produce stronger, lighter, cheaper, and more durable ships than it is possible to obtain from timber, but dissent from him with respect to the sufficiency of the premium proposed. If every branch of industry had an equal offer held out for improvements, inventors would be far more likely to succed than at present; and all who contend for the prize for an efficient design for an improved ship, should recollect that it is not simply the premium that they gain in being declared to be the successful competitor, as their invention is at the same time stamped with a superiority which cannot fail to secure its immediate and general adoption. We trust Mr. Clare, and all other inventors who have any novel ideas upon the subject to offer to the country, will avail themselves of any opportunity which may be afforded them for testing the comparative merits of their inventions, as the most valuable proposition is more likely to be fairly appreciated under such circumstances, than from any other course which could be adopted.

A Steamer on a New Principle.—A few days ago there was launched.

A STEAMER ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.—A few days ago there was launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Brassey and Co., at the Canada Works, Bickenhead, a very handsome steam yacht, built for Mr. De Bergue, of Manchester, on a somewhat new principle. The engine is constructed on the high-pressure plan, with a patent surface condenser, and there is no waste steam-pipe. Fresh water is used in the botler, and by the application of the surface condenser the water does not evaporate. The new vessel is 120 feet in length, and about 50 horses' power.—Licerpool Mercury.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MINING CAPTAIN, for a SILVER-LEAD MINE in IRELAND. He must be practically and thoroughly acquainted with the limestone formation.—Apply to "D. J. R.," Post-office, Dublin, stating terms, references, &c.

WANTED, a PARTNER in a BLAST FURNACE, recently creeted in the West of England, and commanding unusual advantages from the proximity of from ore and coal, which are being obtained at very low rates.—Further particulars, as to capital, &c., may be obtained on application, by letter, to "X. Y. Z.," care of W. E. Chessell, Esq., 5, Queen-square, Bristoi.

WANTED, a STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, in good condition, from 24 in. to 30 in. cylinder.—Particulars of engine for sale, with price, and nearest port for shipping, to be sent to Mr. Dixole, Bideford, Devon.—April 19, 1858.

WANTED, a SITUATION as ENGINEER, either to SUPER-INTEND MILL, FORGE, BLAST, or COLLIERY ENGINES, MACHINERY, &c. A good draughtsman, and practically acquainted with fitting, and the general business of ironworks. Would superintend a fitting department, and not object to go abroad. —Address, "Beta," care of Mr. David Hipkins, Victoria Ironworks, West Branwich.

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—JUST LANDED, ex Glencairn PITCH PINE TIMBER, suited for mine rods and other general mine purposes.

HARVEY AND CO., Hayle.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUPELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

TREHANE MINE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at TREHANE MINE, near Liskeard, a 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. by 9 ft. stroke, with one 10 tons boiler; a CRUSHING MACHINE, complete; and an 8 tons boiler, complete.—For price and further particulars, apply to R. Daly, Esq., 16, Union-court, Old Broad-street, London; to Mr. John Parsons, Marazion, Cornwall; or to Capt. P. Harvey, on the mine.

TREGARDOCK MINE, ST. TEATH, CORNWALL.—SPECIMENS from the lode CAN BE SEEN, and prospectuses of the mine obtained, at the office of Mr. Jehu Hitchins, 8, Finch-lane, Combill, London.

TO BE SOLD, a COMPLEX of COPPER MINES, situated two miles from the Rhine, of which one is known as the BEST in the mine office district; two being DIVIDEND MINES, the other PROGRESSIVE MINES, with prospect of dividends in a short time.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Ernset Winkler, at Overath, near Cologne.

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a 10 tous boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached. As this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. Wescous, 21, Southernhap, Exeter.

NEW HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINES, from 3-horse power upwards, STRONG, GOOD, and CHEAP, with or without boilers.—THOMAS ELLIOTT, engineer, 33, Tipping-street, Ardwick, Manchester.

TO MINING AGENTS OR CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, a DOUBLE TIN MINING SETT, of great promise, in CORNWALL, both capable of being worked together by water-power. £500, at least, has been expended already in labour, &c., and, it is presumed, as much, or but little more, will bring them into profit. Price £1200, part of which, if a respectable bona fide company be formed, will be taken in shares.—Address, "W. W. W.," 2, St. Martin's-place, Tranligar-square, London.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:

r sale :REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

NGINEERING FACTORY, LONDON.— The EXECUTORS of JOHN SEAWARD, Esq., are prepared to treat for the sale of the extensive PRE-MISES known as the CANAL IRONWORRS, POPLAR, together with the STOCK IN TRADE and EFFECTS of the BUSINESS carried on by him and his partners for the last 35 years. The capabilities of these premises for the execution of work of the largest dimensions, and their advantages in point of situation and extent of river frontage, are unrivalled in London.—Apply, by letter, to James Furrell, Esq., solicitor, 38, Dowgate-hill, City.

GAS ENGINEERING.—GAS WORKS ERECTED for PRIVATE USE, as well as for VILLAGES, TOWNS, or CITIES, at home or abroad. Old Gaz Works Remodelled and Leased. References to fifty gas works. GEORGE BOWER, St. Neots, Hunts.

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ONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN BAILWAY. CONTRACTS FOR ST The directors are p ned STORES, viz.

ORRAC,
CONTRACT.
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COUNTAGE.
COUPLES.
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Axiles.
Cruchlies.
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Curled Hair.
Colours.
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Sa. Casch triamings.
Sa. Gasch triamings.
Sa. Gasch triamings.
Sa. Casch triamings.
Sa. Casch triamings.
Sa. Leather.
Sa. Leather.
Tri. Leather.
Specifications and forms

No. of Contract.

19. Lead, white and red.

19a. Lead, ingot, sheet, and pipe.

20a. Iron, Yorkshire.

20a. Iron, Staffordshire.

20b. Tyre bars.

21. Iron castings.

22. Ironwork.

23. Wheels.

24. Oil-cloth.

27. Steel.

28. Sgrings and files.

29. Tin, thock.

21. Varnishes.

34. Hatzs.

35. Caps.

17a. Leather.

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on and after Monday, the 19th of April, application to the Secretary, Euston Station, London.

Forms of tender for each contract are printed separately, and parties applying should take the particular contracts for or which they propose to tender.

Patterns may also be inspected on and after Monday, the 19th of April, from Ten till four o'clock, at the Company's Pattern Room, Euston Station; and any further information required may be obtained on application to the beads of the several departments. Tenders may be sent in before Ten o'clock on Monday, the 3d of May.

By order of the Directors,

CHAS. E. STEWART, Sec.

A BERDARE WATER-WORKS.—TO IRONFOUNDERS.—The ABERDARE WATER-WORKS COMPANY will be prepared to receive the North Company of the second of Cast-IRON PIPES, according to plans and specification which may be seen on and after Monday the 19th inst., at the offices of the secretary Cardiff-street, Aberdare; or at those of the engineer, Mr. William Williams, at the bute Dock Office, Cardiff.

The tenders to be sent in under seal to the secretary, at Cardiff-street, Aberdare, on before Tuesday, the 18th of May, marked "Tenders for Pipes." The company do no bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Cardiff-street, Aberdare, April 8, 1858. By order, FRANK JAMES, Sec.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.

—The ADVETISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of my magnitude, and on the most improved principles. His present engagement being about to terminate, he is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present on operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne. stle-on-Tyne.

TO CAPITALISTS.—PARTNERSHIP.—The PROPRIETOR of a COLLIERY, of the well-known arLEY SEAMS, which is to reduce his interest and TRANSFER the WORKS to a JOINT PROPRIETARY with himself, in shares

of £500 each.

The fixed working plant, comprising two shafts of £50 yards, one of 134 yards, and of 10 yards, offices, smithies, joineries, storehouses, cottages, circular saw shed, eng houses for three engines, Ashiar beds for six engines, 14 coke ovens, lime klins, top re well appointed stone brows for circular riddles, and stone wharves at canal and railw to be taken at £10,000. The moveable stock and proprietors' rights to be taken avaination.

saination.

The colliery is in the centre of the Lancashire manufacturing districts, and has direct anal and railway communications.

The plant is complete for raising 2000 tons weekly anway comm

and 60 acres are cut out.

Further information will be supplied to parties of undoubted stability by W. GER
SMITH, Scotch law agent, 5, Castle-street, Liverpool.

TO MANUFACTURERS, SMELTERS, AND OTHERS.—
A GENTLEMAN (Aged 34), of much general experience, thorough business habits, and accutomed to large works, a good analytical and engineering chemist, and practically acquainted with several oranches of metallurgy and manufacturing chemistry, wishes to ENTER into an ARRANGEMENT with some ESTABLISHED FURM, either as JUNIOR PARTNER, and investing a small capital in the concern, or as GENERAL MANAGER, without partnership. Has held an engagement on the Continent during the last eight years, and can offer references of the highest class.—Address, "A.Z.," Messrs. Atkins and Co., 5, White Hart-court, Lombard-street, E.C.

MINERALS ON LOCH FYNE SHORES.—TO LET, an extensive DEPOSIT of IRON ORES (Hematite, Spathose), of Manganese variety, RED and BROWN OXIDES. These ores have been laid open by mountain torrents, and are in masses 15 to 40 ft. thick, and opened up for 360 to 460 yards on the surface. They are of excellent quality, and only 360 yards from the shore down hill. Freights to Glasgow, 2s. 6d. a ton.

Also, To LET, a large COPPER DEPOSIT (Green and Yellow Carbonate), displaying large masses of green copper stone and nickel, likewise sulphate of lead (7 feet thick), lead, and zinc.—Apply to W. Forlows, of Erins, near Tarbort, Loch Fyne, Argyleshire. A farnished house, if required.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
Notice is hereby given, that the ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY
WAS, on the 9th day of April inst., REGISTERED under the JOINT-STOCK COMPANNES ACT, 1856 and 1857, WIFH LIMITED LIMILIEU. All holders of shares are required to lodge the shares, or scrip, held by them at the offices of the company, No. 8, Tokenhouse-yard, in the City of London, forthwith, for the purpose of having the same registered, pursonant to the Acts.

Dated 8, Tokenhouse-yard, April 21, 1858.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at Two
o'clock in the afternoon, at the offices of the company, No. 8, Tokenhouser-yard, in the
City of London, at which meeting it is intended to propose new provisions in lieu of the
existing rules and regulations of the companies Act, 1856, for making such new rules and regulations.

JOHN HOCKIN, Managing Director.
Dated 8. Tokenhouse-yard, April 21, 1858.

Dated 8, Tokenhouse-yard, April 21, 1858. B. No shareholder can vote at this meeting N.B. No shareholder-yard, April 21, 1899.

N.B. No shareholder can vote at this meeting unless he shall have previously lodged his shares at the offices of the company, as above required. A copy of the proposed new regulations may be obtained by any shareholder, on application at the office of the company, on or after Monday, the 26th inst.

THE GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of this company will be HELD on Friday, the 7th day of May 1858, at No. 9, Great Winchester-street, in the City of London, at One ocick precisely By order of the Directors,

J. H. MURCHISON, Sec.

MILLTOWN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, TULLA,

Capital £15,000, in 3000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit, 1s. per share call, £1 per share.

call, £1 per share.

This company has been formed for the purpose of efficiently working the Militown Sliver-Lead Mine, in the county of Clare.

The lode is composed of spar, blende, mundle, quartz, and lime rock, intermixed throughcut with good branches of silver-lead ore, worth about £20 per ton. The blende is worth £3 los, per ton. Large deposits of ore have been found in the same strata, and carbonate of lime in large quantities lies at the surface, suitable £67 burning, Mr. Lisabé, and Capt. The opinions of three eminent practical men—viz., Capt. King, Mr. Lisabé, and Capt. Paul, of the Goginan Mine, Wales—have been obtained, who concur in the belief that the ladications of the highly argentiferous ore (containing 38 ozs. of sliver to the ton of lead) which this mine presents, call for such a full and proper development as can best be effected by a company with adequate capital, and hold out prospects of largely remunerative profit.

rative profit.

Up to a very recent period the Millitown Mine has been in the possession of an English gentleman, who, residing at a distance from the scene of operations, has been unable to bestow that constant personal supervision which is so essential to the efficient working of a mine. The directors have purchased it for the sum of £1500, and hope to be enabled to commence mining operations at once, and are convinced that the most prosperous results may fairly be anticipated. A large number of shares are already taken.

Applications for shares, prospectuses, and further information, to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 8 and 9, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE CARDIFF PRESERVED COAL AND COKE COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856.
Capital £30,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each.—Paid up in full at the time of subscription.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—BLACKWEIR, CARDIFF.
SECRETARY—Mr. George Ashcroft.

M. manufactory is now erected at Blackweir, Cardiff, and the manufactor manufactory is now erected at Blackweir, Cardiff, and the manufactor material commenced.

The patentice has undertaken to manage the works of the company, without remuneration for his time and experience, until dividends at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum are paid to the shareholders. A stipulation to this effect is incorporated in the Articles of Association, which may be seen at the office of the company by persons desirous of subscribing for shares,—a small number only remain on sale.

Specimens may be seen, every information obtained, and references given, at the office of the company, Blackweit, Cardiff, Mr. GRORGE Aburgers, secretary, to whom applications for shares should be made. Specimens are also deposited and information obtained from—

Messrs. W. and G. Richarpostreet, Liverpool.

Messrs. Barnard, Thomas, and Co., Albion Chambers, Bristol.

Messrs. Barnard, Thomas, and Co., Albion Chambers, Bristol.

Messrs. Rathard Coxt and Soirs, Swanesca and Cardiff.

SANKEY GARDIER, Esq., Neath.

Capt. PERRY, Jerusalem Subscription Rooms, Cornhill, London.

The material manufactured by this company possesses the following advantages:—

1. It is from 8 to 12 per cent. stronger than any coal from which it may be made.

2. One HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEENEN TOXS can be stowed on board ship in the space required for 100 tons of exal.

3. The blocks are of uniform size and weight (56 lbs.), and they become harder and

required for 100 tons of coal.

3. The blocks are of uniform size and weight (56 lbs.), and they become harder an
make a more enduring fire after the lapse of 10 or 12 months than when newly made.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the FURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CIFY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and farmish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPAK, BACK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

idated Causes of HARVEY AND OTHERS v. REED; MILLETT AND ANOTHER v. SAME.

MILLETT AND ANOTHER v. SAME.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to TWO several ORDERS, or DECREES, made in the above-mentioned Causes, and bearing date respectively the 10th and 14th days of November, 1855, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at WHEAL GUSKUS, in the parish of St. Hilary, within the said Stannaries, on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, at Twelve o'clock at acon, for SELLING, either together or in 10ts, the MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS at or upon the said MINE, and belonging thereto, or to the adventurers therein in respect thereof.—For viewing the same, application may be made to WILLIAM TONERS, the officer of the Court in possession on the mine; and for further particulars, to Mesers. Givills, Hill, and Hill, solicitors, Helston; or to Mesers. Honor and Hockin, plaintiff's solicitors, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 21, 1859.

SONCITORS, TRURO.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, April 21, 1858.

NEXT MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

M. R. WHEATLEY KIRK is honoured with instructions from the Assignees of Mr. 50seph Porter, screw bolt and tool maker, a bankrupt, to Selll, BY AUCTION, next Monday, Tuedday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 26th, 7th, 28th, and 29th of April, 1858, commencing each day at Eleven o'clock, at the Works, Queenstreet, Saiford, Manchester, known as the SALFORD SCREW BOLT WORKS, ALL the exceedingly valuable FOCK in TRADE, TOOLS, PLANT, UTENSILS, PATTERNS, MACHINERY, STEAMENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, MILL GEARING, extensive STORES, and about 70 cwts. of the BEST CAST-STEEL, &c., used in the manufacture, on an extensive scale, of screw bolts and engineers' tools; full particulars of which have appeared in previous advertisements, and are now in catalogues, which, with every information, may be had at the offices of Messrs. SALE, Worthinsoton, and Shir-Nan, solicitors, Manchester; or of the auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

N.B. Wheatley Kirk's Weekly Circular may be had at his offices, as above.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.
VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS NEAR PONTYPOOL

MESSRS. DRIVER are directed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, near the Bank of England, London, on Thursday, the 29th April, 1858, at Twelve o'clock (unless previously disposed of by private contract), ALL those valuable BONWORKS, known as the VARTEG and GOLYNOS IRONWORKS, situate near Pontypool, in the county of Monmouth, comprising FIVE BLAST FUENACES, with FORGES and MILLS; BLOWING ENGINE, TWO FINERIES, and nearly 1000 acres of MINERAL LAND, manager's residence, about 120 workmen's and other dwelling-houses, storehouses, warehouses, stables, shops, railways, bridges, klins, and all other name conveniences for carrying on the business of fromworks.

Of the above-mentioned acreage, about 227 acres are freshold, and the remainder leasehold; about 700 acres of the whole, including the freshold, being exempt from the payment of any royalty on the minerals raised.

oid; about 700 acres of the whole, including the freehold, being exempt from the paysent of any royalty on the minerals raised.

Four of the furnaces are at present in blast, and now making 300 tons of rails per week,
ut are capable of making considerably more.
The lands comprise an ample supply of iron ore, coal, and fire-clay, and limestone can
e obtained from quarries within a convenient distance.
This property is very advantageously situated, and is in direct railway communication
rith all parts of the kingdom.
The furnaces are only 14 miles, and the forges and mills only 11 miles, from the shipding port of Newport, where enlarged and capacious floating docks have just been opened.

me-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

Particulars and plans may be had of Messrs. Driver, 6, Whitehall, London; or of Mr.

RCHETAN WOODHOURS, solicitor, Abergavenny; and at the Auction Mart.

GORN LEAD MINES, LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

M.R. RICHARDS has received instructions to OFFER FOR POSITIVE SALE, BY AUCTION, on the premises, at the GORN MINES, about one mile from the town of Llanidioes, on Friday, the 30th day of April, 1858, subject to conditions, in One Lot, ALL the LEASE of that valuable MINE called the GORN MINES, of which eleven years are unexpired, together with the extensive and valuable MACHINER, PLANT, ORE, BARYTES, PUMPS, and CRUSHING MACHINE, with the WHOLE of the EFFECTS at the MINE.
Should there not be a satisfactory or reasonable offer made for the whole in one lot, the auctioneer will at once proceed to sell the machinery, water-wheel, and other effects, in separate lots, of which full particulars are given in posting bills, and may be had from him. The mines are situate one mile from Lianidioes, and close to the railway to Newtown, where there is water carriage. It is held under lease from — Morris, Esq., at a royalty of 1-12th for three years, the remainder at 1-10th; has produced a large quantity of rich lead ore, galens, and is comparatively untried below the adit level, the depth attained being but 20 fathoms.

The auctioneer wishes it to be distinctly understood that the whole are for positive and unreserved sale. — Nyoddfmith. Newtown. April 9, 1859.

The auctioneer wishes it to be distinctly understood that the whole are for positive an areserved sale.—Nyoddfmith, Newtown, April 9, 1858.

EXMOUTH CONSOLS MINE, DEVON.

R. JOHN HATCH has received instructions to OFFER FOR POSITIVE SALE the above valuable MINE, at Garraway's Coffee House, Corn., on Monday, the 3d day of May, subject to conditions then to be read, in Two Lots. LEASE, of which 19½ years are unexpired, together with the BUILDINGS, INT, and computed 40 tons of ORE, the STORES, and WHOLE of the EFFECTS of MINE.

he MINE.

'The mine is situated at Christow, nine miles from Exeter, held under lease from line in the mine is situated at Christow, nine miles from Exeter, held under lease from line in the mine in

BUTTERDON MINE, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF MENHENIOT, CORNWALL MR. PETER HAMBLY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the above MNE, on Tuesday, 4th May next, the MATERIALS, MACHINERY, &c. comprising an excellent 22 in cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 10 feet stroke equal beam, with 10 tons boiler; on piece of main rod, with caps, &c.; shears, with pulleys; 8-arm capstan, balance-boh, 45 fms. 8 in. main rods, strapping-plates, and rocolous above 3.5 doesn strong and claude.

J. above successful 22 in cylinost real prising an excellent 22 in cylinost real plants, and excellent 22 in cylinost real plants, and the complete search of th

MINING, AUCTION MART, AND OTHER SHARES, AND A FEW PICTURES.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY have received instructions to SELL, BY
AUCTION, at the Mart, on Thursday, the 6th May, pursuant to a Decree made
in a Cause "Blake c. Hoggart and Others"—
16 Shares in the Auction Mart, a first-class freehold investment, in the City of London.
10 Shares in the Copiago Mining Company.
16 Shares in the Wilts and Berks Canal.
10 Shares in the Wilts and Berks Canal.
10 Shares in the undertaking of the Great Level of the Wash; and
552 Shares in the Highgate Archway Company.
Also, EIGHT PICTURES, by esteemed masters.
Printed particulars may be had of Mr. Chas. Blake, solicitor, 4, Serjeant's Inn, Temple,
E.C.; of Messrs, Clayton, Cogeson, and Warkswinger, solicitors, 6, New-square,
Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; at the Mart; and of Messrs, Winstanley, Paternoster-row, E.C.

CARMARTHENSHIRE—VALUABLE ESTATE AND TIN WORKS.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—VALUABLE ESTATE AND TIN WORKS.

[R. GAWN WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mackworth
Arms, in the town of Swanses, in the county of Glamorgan, on Saturday, the
day of May next, 1898, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in One Lot, the
able ESTATE and PROPERTY, called the KIDWELLY TIN-PLATE WORKS,
ate in the borough of Kidwelly, in the county of Carmarthen, on the banks of the
re Gwendraith, which affords an abundant supply of water during the greater part o'
year, and distant from the town of Kidwelly one mile or thereabouts, comprising at
eilent family residence, in substantial and ornamental repair, standing in its own
unds, approached by a carriage drive, and fitted for the residence of a gentleman'
ily.

amily.

There is also a house for the occupation of a clerk or foreman, and two cottages, with
the usual offices. The works, which are closely contiguous to the dwelling-house, are
separated therefrom by a plantation, which effectually screens them from view. A wail
unrounds the works, which consist of several shock, wharehouse, blacksmiths' shop,
torchouse, carpenters' shop, and other buildings necessary for carrying on an extensive
reade.

trade. The trade part of the property consists of two tin mills, with helve backplate, puddling and bailing furnaces, and one pair 6 in. bar rolls, all under one roof, and one pair cold rolls attached, with the necessary plant, &c., and also a weighing machine. Outside the wail surrounding the works is a long building for box making and roll turning. The mills are worked by two water-wheels, 16 ft. diameter by 10 ft. broad, and 25 ft. diameter by 7 ft. broad respectively, and can turn out in their present state from 350 to 400 boxes of tin-plates per week; but, with a slight alteration in the machinery, and the erection of an engine, the production might be raised to 500 per week. The wash-house is fitted with two sets of pots.

In addition to the above there is an an engine of from 25 to 30-horse power, with

is nitted with two sets of pots.

In addition to the above there is an an engine of from 25 to 30-horse power, with Cornish boiler and blast machine ready for fixing, which, together with other plant, stock in trade, &c., now on the premises, may be taken at a valuation, at the option of

stock in trace, account present of the purchase of the purchase.

Coal of a peculiarly excellent quality can be obtained in the neighbourhood, and laid down in the yard under 8s. per ton.

The whole of the dwelling-houses and works are in general repair, and are held under a lease from the corporation of Kidwelly, at the annual rent of £4. The lease is £79 years, commencing from the 25th day of March, 1844, leaving about 85 years now unexpired. Inclined in this lease is a wharf in the town of Kidwelly, with a frontage of 20 feet, with a yard for timber opening from the same, and a range of buildings now let as stables, but available for warehousing, or any other general purpose. During eight days in a fortnight vessels of 50 tons can come alongside the wharf and in spring tides (or five times in a fortnight) vessels of 120 tons can come up. The town is a short distance from the open see.

There are many peculiar advantages attached to these works which cannot be enumerated within the limits of an advertisement, and among these are an undeniable situation, easy and ready transit, and lower wages than at most neighbouring works.

Further particulars can be obtained, and the works viewed, on application on the premises; or to Messrs. Bervan and Gikkino, solictions, Bristoi; Mr. B. J. Hepkinas, soliction, Carmarthed; to the auctioner, Cardiff-street, Aberdars; or Mr. H. J. Hollier, soliction, Aberdars.

ROBERT MUSHET'S CAST-STEEL

ROBERT MUSHET'S CAST-STEEL

TO CONTINENTAL AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, AND CAPITAIN

POBERT MUSHET, of COLEFORD, GLOUCESTEES

TO A saving INVENTED and PERFECTED, on the scale of manufacture. IN

METHODS for the PRODUCTION of the BEST CAST-STEEL, at a cost of the BEST CAST-STEEL direct from the ORE, at a principle to treat for them. The processes are as under:

1. The MANUFACTURE of CAST-STEEL direct from the ORE, at a principle to the steel of the steel, and the steel of the steel TO CONTINENTAL AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

References—Mesors. BROWAGE, SWEAD, and GOSLING, Banko TROMAS GRATHEX, Esq., Banker, Newport, Mc

VALUABLE LANDS, with mines of COAL and IRONSTONE, now in fa GINE, PUMPS, WINDING APPARATUS, ROPES, CHAINS, RAIL at Willenhall, Staffordshire.

MR. H. W. GREADER WILL SELL, BY AUCHON, at Willeshall, Staffordshire.

MR. H. W. GREADER WILL SELL, BY AUCHON, at Swan Hotel, in Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, on Websie, Stafford, and Websie, Stafford, and Stafford, on Websie, Stafford, Stafford, on Websie, Stafford, Stafford, Stafford, on Websie, Stafford, Stafford,

Flatts ironstone.

About the following quantities of COAL and IRONSONE remain ungo
The Top Gubbin ironstone, about 30 acres.
The Hown Tronstone, about 35 acres.
The Bottom Coal, about 55 acres.
The Bottom Gubbin ironstone, about 35 acres.
The Bottom Gubbin ironstone, The But Flatts Ironstone, about 35 acres.
THEEE MEASURES OF COAL are now in work, and in a position, outlay, to draw 1000 tons per fortnight.
There are beds of ciay and sand of the estate.

of the estate.

Further particulars may be obtained, and a plan seen, on aphouse agent, Spring-hill, Bloxwich, near Walsall; the auction the offices of Messrs. HAWESPORD and PARES, solicitors, in Walsall

TREASURY UNITED MINES, CROWAN, CORNWALL
TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the MINES, on Wednesd, six
May proximo, at noon, the WHOLE of the ENGINES and MATERIALS at the
May proximo, at noon, the WHOLE of the ENGINES and MATERIALS at the
MINES, in One Lot, consisting of ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINES
stroke, equal beam, with two boilers about 22 tons; one 22 in. whim suchs, with collect about 7 tons; one 12-sam capatan, with cast-from centre place; shan 80 is,
and a 14 in. capatan-rope; one balance-bob, complete; three 20 in., and 51 ball
cast-from pumps, together with suitable H and doorpiece, windbores, plumes-sial,
cast-from pumps, together with suitable H and doorpiece, windbores, plumes-sial,
Norway, balk, and a variety of other articles.

For viewing the same, application may be made to Capt. William Rosswain,
mine, who will furnish an inventory of the articles for sale.—Lated April 21, 186.

SOUTH WALES.—Mr. ARTHUR O. DAVIES, of Doulg authorised to TREAT for the SALE of TWO VERY VALUABLE GOING OF Also, TO LET, an EXTENTIVE TRACT of STEAM COAL, on a long loss, at derate royally, with a railway running through the property.

CAMBRIAN FOUNDRY, ABERYSTWITH, CARDIGANSHE
—ON SALE, an excellent NEW 26 in. CRUSHER, complete; also, 18
CRUSHER, nearly complete; and several LIFTS OF PUMPS.

N.B. All kinds of CASTINGS, SMITHS' and BRASS WORK MADE from and other purposes, on the shortest notice, and at reasonable charges. STEE, is IRON, CHAIN, and OTHER MATERIALS.

SCREW, BOLT, and BOILERS MADE.
Plans and estimates forwarded, on application, for water-wheels, steam-engins, is Address, GRO. GREEN, Cambrian Foundry, Aberystwith.

TO MINERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a great by
MINERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a great by
MINERS AND OTHERS, 50 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. breast, with cast-iron fs
MINERS, and cast plummer blocks,
SIX STAMPS, and cast-from axle, with lifters, tongues, cambs and frame,
also, tooth and pution wheels, to compact by with other smechanism.

also, tooth and pinion wheels, to connect it with other machinery, if require BERDAN'S GOLD EXTRACTING MACHINES, suitable for pulverism other substances, or for general purposes of grinding; new and complete, gear, four large iron bastus or pans (48 cwts. each), four large iron balls (46 and four smaller balls (16 cwts. each). The whole now on the Bamptist North Motton, Davon, eleven miles from Barnstaple.

Applications to be addressed to Chas. HAND, 52, Castle-street, Liverpool.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP, ONE 36 in. ROTARY ENGINE, vi fly-wheel and one boller (near Plymouth).—For particulars, apply to Mr. Ro Villa, 17½, George-street, Plymouth.

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE TREATY, the UNEXPIRED TEST of LEASE of certain extensive and valuable LEAD MINES, situated briest town of Newtownards and Eangur, in the country of Down, Ireland, and called the STOWNARDS MINES; together with the MACHINERY, TOJS, IMPLEMENT STORES, and MATERIALS, thereto belonging; including FIVE STEAM SUBSTORES, and MATERIALS, thereto belonging; including FIVE STEAM SUBSTORES, and MATERIALS, and every requisite convenience for carried a extensive business. These mines have already yielded in profits £85,000 and put and are still working at a profit. It is now requisite to open out new groand, if with the profits are the profits of the profits and the still working at a profit. It is now requisite to open out new groand, if we have a large extent unexplored; from the nature of the Deed of Association the rectors are unable to make calls upon the shareholders, and it has been determined dispose of the mine.

rectors are unable to make calls upon the shareholders, and it has been outcomediagone of the mine.

The LEASE, which comprises the whole townland of White Spots, is held is the The LEASE, which comprises the whole townland of White Spots, is held is the of a healthy young man, 19 years of age, together with an unexpired term of stylenometers. The works are conveniently situated within a few sales the port of Bangor, where the mining company have a store.

A few spirited adventurers, willing to embark a moderate capital, will find these favourable opportunity, offering fair and reasonable prospects of success.

Terms and particulars may be known upon application to W. Backerra, Eq., list, Isle of Man; or Mr. H. B. Noble, Secretary of the Newtownards Mining Complians.—April 7, 1858.

RONWORKS FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVAL CONTRACT, the BEDLINGTON IRONWORKS, situated at Bedlington, a Stayer Biyth, and adjoining the Biyth and Tyne Railway, with a branch. The stongist of TWO powerful ENGINES, of 110 and 100-horse power, favming, the sing, two puddling, and one plate mills, with two squeezers and shears situated. Stayer of the stayer.

consist of TWO powerful ENGINES, of 110 and 100-horse power, drawin ing, two puddling, and one plate mills, with two squeezers and shear at are 30 puddling and one plate mills, with two squeezers and shear at are 30 puddling and 11 heating furnaces; also, one engine for large pis small pumping engine and donkey, and a good 25-horse power engine for use forge, with two heating furnaces. The works are capable of making tons of finished iron per week.

The advantages connected with these works are their being situated in strict; also, their being connected with the Blyth and Tyne Railway, who shipped either at the Haystole Docks, on the Tyne, and sent to any part by rail, or at Blyth, at a very small cost, where also the raw material creates the transport of the strict ship. The works could be ready for immediate operation at a very small cottages; also, a first-rate dam, and a large reservoir of water, capable of wheel of 100-horse power.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Gusa, at the works; to Mr. Jo

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Gibb, at the works; to Mr. Joseph Newcastle-on-Tyne; or to Messrs. Lace, Marshall, and Gill, solicitors, Li

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

TURBINES OR HORIZONTAL WATER-WHEELSMAC ADAM, BIGOTHERS, AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDE
BELFAST, propose to SUPPLY and ERECT these WHEELS on my height of sides
for driving any kind-of machinery. They have been engaged in making the sey
last ten years, and have erected them in many parts of freshand, and interior in the last
Lead Mines, Isle of Man, and at Eggieston Mills, near Barnard Cacle. They driven
higher percentage of power than the best vertical water-wheels, are chaigly omisto other machinery, and on low fails are not affected by foods or tack-water.

Figure 1. ONLY OF ALICHE OF A SECRET WATER AND A IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER

THE ONLY GAUGE GLASSES THAT WILL STAND

PRESSURE FROM 100 lbs. TO 600 lbs.

Edinburgh, Perth, and Bunder, and Scottish Cutral Rail
Locomotive Department.—Perth, Dec. 29, 1806.

We have now used the Glass Tubes for Water Gauges, made by Nr. Tonor
years, and can recommend them to railway engineers. I have no seen so
them.

ALEX, ALLAN, M. Inst. C.E., Locomotive Suprime
Are used on the London and North-Western, Eastern Counties, Midnal,
principal railway lines in Great Britain.

ENOCH TOMEY, Catal-street

SPHALTE OR PITCH, 4s. per ton; TAR OIL, M. P. COMPOSITION to PREVENT RUST in STEAM-BOILERS, 14l. 26.

O. METCALF'S, Miles Platting Chemical Works, Manchester.

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mey, for the a my equili-erintended, ad, and all in-treet, Perti.

THE PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS.

THE ENCORAN and American Steam-Ship Indiana, Gravesend, March 3, 1454 THE TALL AND A THE STATE OF A TRANSPORT OF A TRANSP

Mr. J. Lee Skevens.

Your's, respectfully.

O. RICHARDSON, Chief Engineer.

Mr. J. Lee Skevens.

Your's, respectfully.

O. RICHARDSON, Chief Engineer.

Mr. J. Lee Skevens.

Marise Boller Certificates, groving increase of steam, ventilation of stoking rooms, cool
Marise Boller Certificates, proving increase of steam, ventilation of stoking rooms, cool
skepter of Engineers.

Mr. J. Lee Skevens.

Mr. J.

max will comprise SIX IRON STEAM-VESSELS, of the following dimensions:—

Length 220 feet.

Breadth 38 feet.

Breadth 38 feet.

Breadth 38 feet.

Braught 2 feet.

Braught 2 feet.

Depth 5 feet of inches.

Braught 2 feet.

Depth 5 feet of inches.

Braught 2 feet.

The plans, specifications, and conditions may be seen at the offices of T. A. Yarnow, and the company's consulting engineer, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

All tenders must be seen to before Tweete o'clock on Briday, the 30th of April. The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, April 14, 1858.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY OVERLAND ROUTE.—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, &c., via EGYPT.

The FENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EUTT. ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and WAULLA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 70th of every month; and for the MEDITERRANEAN, KOYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets inviting Southampton about the Illie and 37th of the month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street; and a Oriental-place, Southampton.

BTEAM UNDER SIXTY DAYS ECLIPSED.

The Marco Polo of this line sailed with the steam-ship Royal Crarter from Melbourne, and arrived in Liverpool eight days before her.

PASSAGE MONEY 214 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

Appointed to Sail from LiVERPOOL on the 5th of each Month, FOR MELBOURNE,

Forwarding Passengers by Steam to various Ports in

FOR MELBOURNE,

Forwarding Passengers by Steam to various Ports in

AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

Boyles Burthen. Capialn.

Donald Mekay 2594 5009 Mussile 5th May.

GREAT TASMANIA 2140 4500 Barwers 5th June.

SALDANIA 1563 3000 WATTS 5th June.

SALDANIA 1563 3000 WATTS 5th June.

OCEAN CHIEF 1092 2500 Brown To follow.

GREAT THIPS in the WORLD, and have been built by the most celebrated builders of the day, including Mekay, of Roston. They are commanded by man who have already redered themselves famous, and their equipments and accommodations are unequalted by any line of ships affoat.

any line of ships affoat.

The Black Ball Line has had the distinguished honour of a visit from Her Majesty the men, who was most graciously pleased to say that she had no idea there were such agmillent ships in her merchant navy. nagmicent ships in her inerchant may,
Freight and passage, apply to the owners, James Baines and Co., Liverpool; or to
T. M. Mackar and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN
EX-BOYAL MAIL PACKETS.

EX-BOYAL MAIL PACKETS.

SALING RETWEEN

EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.

SALING RETWEEN

LIVERPOOL AND MELBOURNE, on the 90th and 27th of every month, and forwarding Passengers by Steamers at through rates to

ALL PARTS OF A USTRALLA.

To the consignment of H. T. Wilson and Co., Melbourne.

Ship. Captain. Register. Burthen. To sail.

SIROCCO TROWNON 1344 4900 April 27.

DEEJAPORE DETERMING 1676 4750 May 90.

RED JACKET. M. H. O'HALLORAN. 2460 6000 June 20.

WHITE STAR T. C. C. K. R. 2296 6000 June 20.

WHITE STAR T. C. C. K. R. 2296 6000 July 20.

GOLDEN ERA H. A. BROWN 1556 4420 —

SELLMARI. J. R. BROWN 1482 4000 —

SELLMARI. J. R. BROWN 1482 4000 —

The magnificent three-decker Sisocco is the handsomest ship in port, and has made some of the fastest passages on record, her saloons are superbly furnished, and has excellent accommodations for all classes of passengers.

The noble packet-ship BELJAPORE was built by Messrs, W. and R. Wright, the builders of the celebrated clippers White Star and Morning Light, and has made some of the fastest passages on record, including her unparalleled passage of 74 days, from England to Sylney. She has carried altogether over 4000 emigrants in good health and without accident. Passengers embark on the 19th and 26th of every month.

For freight or passage, apply to H. T. Wilson and Chansers, 21, Water-street, Livergoi; or to GRENDLAY and Co., agents, 65, Cornhill, London.

TCONOMICAL MANUFACTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

ECONOMICAL MANUFACTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA

WASTE SULPHUR FUMES OF CORE OVENS, COPPER, IRON, ZINC, AND LEAD WORKS.

For the description, see the Mining Journal of the 13th March; and for particulars repeting itemse, &c., apply personally, or by letter (post paid), to M. MESDACH, 28, Ruet. Punl, Paris. St. Paul, Puris.

DEPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING IRON OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR CHAINS, AND ANY PURPOSES WHERE GREAT TOUGHNESS IS NEEDED.

MESSRS. R. AND W. JOHNSON AND CO., of BRADFORD IRONWORKS, NEAR MANCHESTER, can with the greatest confidence RECOMEND their BEST DUBLE WORKED SELECTED CHAROAL SCRAP RON. SUPERIOR to ANY ARTICLE ever offered.—For prices, &c., apply to Mr. J. Horstir, from and metal agent, Barlow's-court, Market-street, Manchester.

SHORT LINKED TESTED CHAIN SUPPLIED, made from the above iron.

BRICKS.-Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM inform brick makers on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now SOUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the tole gounties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Mids, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Surfolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester ord, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, With, Hants, and Island, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Survey, S

Heritora, Herits, Bucks, Huntingoon, Devon, Churkeni, scots, While and preparation of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the small way, and therefore, before the thin the small way, and therefore, before the Kiln in a state ready for Buching. The Bricks are removed different contractors, Fort Elson, near Gosport; and also if the Ratent Solid Brick Works of T. Wells indraw, Oldbury, near Birmingham. Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messre. Oates and Issaer, Brick Works, of the Machine in operation to be made to Messre. Oates and insease, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sont and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnit, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

B UR STALL'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE.—
The attention of makers of bricks, and especially FIRE-BRICKS, is called to the above MACHINE for MAKING BRICKS from DRY CLAY, now successfully employed at the London Patent Brick Company's Works, at Northolt, near London; and at the Einson Pottery Company's Works, at Pool.
This machine makes 10,000 bricks per day of superior quality, equal to facings, at a less test than common bricks made by hand.
For FIRE-CLAY, this machine is peculiarly adapted, as any amount of granulation can be obtained without any admixture of rough stuff.
For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. George Hadley, 8, Old Jewry, London; or Mr. Borstam (the patentee), Southall, near London.

ARNOLD AND SONS, WIRE WORKERS, WEAVERS, AND

A SHOULD SOME, WIRE WORKERS, WEAVERS, AND RONG SHOULD READ TO HER MAJESTY.

Nos. 9, 12, AND 13, FORE STEET, DEVONPORT, DEVON.

AREGED and Soas being MANUFACTURERS of WIRE WORK, can with confidence chaute the strongest and best quality goods to all who entrust orders to their care.

MINES SUPPLIED with Brass and Iron Wire Sleves, Brass Machine Bottoms, Iron Cylinder Sils, Copper Bottoms, Stamp Grates, Delewing Serges, Copper Bottoms, Stamp Grates, Delewing Serges, Sent on application.

ARROLDAND Soas have a very extensive Stock of Furnishing, Navy, Army, and General frommagery.—Devonport, Three Doors above the Post-office.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

41, PAIL MALL.

By the 95th Clamse of this company's Deed of Settlement it is especially provided—

"That a policy shall not become void if the premium be paid within the space of 30 days nex after such premium shall become due, notwithstanding the death of the assured shall her happened within such 30 days."

Everydescription of Life Assurance at the most moderate rates consistent with security.

G. WINTER, Manager.

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6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blaze [S.E.] 1 2 6 18 17 18 31 14 0 0 10 0—March 2 500 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire 7 15 0 2½ 2½ 4 10 0 0 10 0—April 12 200 Phrenix (copper, tin), Linkingborne 100 0 370 370 244 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 Nov. — 1000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential) 15 0 0 5 5 18 11 9 1 0 3—July 11 1772 ditto ditto (Old and ditto) — 5 5 5 18 11 9 1 0 0—March 2 500 Prot/dence Mines (tin), Un Lelantt 20 13 2 65 62½ 67½ 72 4 6 2 0 0—Pak. 24	1857. 6515 East Tamar(siid.) Beerferris 2 19 0 1 76 1 1857. 256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth 47 0 0 60 65 1 1858. 1000 East Treitus (cop.), Grant 1 100 2 1 1 100 2 1 100 2 1 100 2 1 1 1 1
2500 Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	1867. 2048 E. Wheal George, (cp.) Devon. 4 6 0 2 2 2½ 1280 Swanpool (lead), Badock 11 18 7 3 4400 Talaryoch (silver-lead) (L.1 10 0 0
19000 Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.] 0 6 0 1½ 1½ 1½ 0 10 0 0 2 6—July 27 256 South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer* [S.E.] 2 10 0 395 395 400 510 0 0 10 0 0—March 30 128 South Crinils (copper), St. Austeli 19 0 285 60 0 20 0 0 20 0 0—June 18 512 South Toigus (copper), Restruth, Cornwall 8 0 75 70 80 74 0 0 3 0 0—July 29 496 South Wheal Francis, Illogan* [S.E.] 18 18 210 210 210 215 287 5 0 5 0 0—March 1	1858. 1620 Eagair Lies (L.) 10 0 0 0 11½ 2056 Tawasin Mining Gean (L.) 1 0 0 0 11½ 2056 Tawasin Mining Gean (L.) 1 0 0 0 2056 Tawas (Cop.), near Tawla. 5 11 6 11½ 11½ 1857 25600 Forest of Denna S. Waies from 10 0 0 0 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 3½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 3½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 3½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 3½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 3½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 3½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 3½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 ½ 3 ½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 ½ 4 3 ½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 ½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 ½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 ½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 ½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 3 ½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 2 0 1 2056 Tawas (Mills (Jead), Devon . 3 8 6 3 ½ 4 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 1600 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard. 10 1600 Tokenbury Con
1024 Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 3 12 0 1½ 1½ 8 6 6 0 2 6—Doc. 10 230 Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just† 23 7 8 15 4 5 0 0 10 0—June 13 970 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage 6 8 4 4½ 4 4½ 0 17 6 0 7 6—April 1 20000 St. Day United (tin and copper) 2 0 0 3½ 3½ 0 3 6 0 1 0—Feb. 23 470 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives 16 0 3 7½ 35 40 915 0 0 1 0 0—Now. 18	1856. 2820 Garrez (lend), Flint
\$600 Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]. \$10 0 . 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 22s. 23s. \$13 0 . \$1 3 0 . \$0 2 6 - Feb. 7 6000 Tineraf (conser, tim.), Pool. Blocan (S.E.]. \$0 0 0 . 337 . 337 . \$13 6 . 0 10 0 - Feb. 18	1804. 1024 Chillian (City) Bt. Esta serve. 0 10 co. 76 76
Se Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 42 10 0 65 66 .4677 15 0 5 0 0June 4 120 Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 15 10 0 15 15 .403 13 6 .2 10 0April 25 4000 Tretsel (copper, tip), Rodmin 1 3 6 1 11½ 0 5 0 0 5 0 - July 8 4096 Treveatha (altyre-isad), Membeniot, Cornwall 2 10 0 1 4 1 12 0 0 3 0April 25 10 0 1 4 1 1 12 0 0 3 0April 25 10 0 1 4 1 1 12 0 0 3 0April 25 10 0 1 1 4 1 1 12 0 0 3 0April 25 10 0 1 1 4 1 1 12 0 0 3 0April 25 10 0 1 1 4 1 1 12 0 0 3 0April 25 10 0 1 1 4 1 1 12 0 0 3 0April 25 10 0 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1850. 1600 Gt. Downs(tin, &c.); M. Austein 10 35 3 4 5000 Trevone Consols, Padstow 0 2 0 36 1856 6000 Gt. E. Tamar (id.), Beerferis 5 5 10 124 Trevole, Crown, Cornwall. 10 0 0 10 10 10 11 11 15 6400 Trevole, Crown, Cornwall. 10 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
100 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Heiston 95 0 0 10 112½ 55 0 0 5 0 0 — Dec. 2 400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.] 40 0 0 100 100 61 5 0 2 0 0 — Feb. 1: 20000 Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.] 0 12 6 1½ 1½ 0 4 9 0 1 0 — March 1:	1, 1854. 12990 Great Northern L.] - 1 4400 Tyn-y-Worglodd (sixte), Car. 5 0 0 4 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
512 Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron 23 7 8 32½ 39½ 35 2 0 0 1 0 0 980 22½ 25 1 18 0 0 8 0 3 22½ 25 1 18 0 0 8 0 3 22½ 25 1 18 0 0 8 0 3 0 1 10 10 105 115 25 5 0 2 0 0 0 - - 0 0 0 - 0 0 0 - - 0 0 - 0 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 0 - 0 <td>1, 1857. 6006 Gt. Tannar (stltd.) Beeralston 1, 1857. 6006 Gt. Tannar (stltd.) Beeralston 260 Waenhaw (tead), Denbigh 7, 10 0 25 1, 1857. 6006 Gt. W. Sortridge, Whitcharch 1 6 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3</td>	1, 1857. 6006 Gt. Tannar (stltd.) Beeralston 1, 1857. 6006 Gt. Tannar (stltd.) Beeralston 260 Waenhaw (tead), Denbigh 7, 10 0 25 1, 1857. 6006 Gt. W. Sortridge, Whitcharch 1 6 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3
512 Wendron Consols (fin), Wendron 23 7 8 32½ 32½ 35 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 -Sept. 2	1,1857. 5129 Great Wheal Astreed (S.E.]. 11 18 11. 5% 579 1024 W. Alfreed (cop.), Fhilliack. 34 174 22 35 1857 6000 Gt. Wh. Busy (cp. &tin), Ken. 7 0 0 7 6 7 2000 West Crimis & Regent United 4 7 6 4 4 4 18 1858 1851 10000 Great Wheal Martha (copper) 1 1 0 0 - 1080 West Cupid (tin), Reduith. 2 5 0 3 3 4 4500 West Dolcoath (copper) (L. 1 0 0 1 1 1 1885 834 Gwydar) Park Con., Lianwat 0 8 3 3 4 36
240 Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just 15 0 0 18 18 2 0 0 1 0 0—Nov. 1 512 Wheal Balset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.] 5 2 6 220 215 220 433 10 0 5 0 0—March 1 254 Wheal Ballet (copper), Redruth* [S.E.] 5 0 0 360 847 10 0 10 0 0—March 10 1024 Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe 5 3 4 7 6 7 1 10 0 0 10 0—Sept.	5, 1855. 1050 (freak winest anartisa (copper) 1 0 8 3 3/6 3/6 3/5 (wydyr Park Con., Lianrwat 0 8 3 3/6 3/6 (wydyr Park Con., Lianrwat 0 8 3 3/6 3/6 (wydyr Park Con., Lianrwat 0 8 3 3/6 3/6 (wydyr Park Con., Lianrwat 0 8 3 3/6 3/6 (wydyr Lianrwat 0 8 3 3/6 3/6 (wyd) 1 0 0 1 0 0 1/6 3/6 (wyd) 1 0 0 0 1 0
250 Wheal Elfford (copper), Gwennap — 250 240 260 42 0 0 3 0 0—Oct. 2 406 Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock [S.E.] 5 10 0 6½ 6 6½ 0 5 0 0 5 0 — March 3 5000 Wheal Fortescue (copper), Bodmin nit. % 1 0 2 4 0 1 6—Jan. 1 128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon 50 0 80 80 2385 10 0 10 0 0—Feb. 1	5, 1857. 1600 Hermock Black Ore [L.] 10 0 1 1/2 10 0 Herward United (lead) Finit 6 0 0 5 5 10 0 Herward United (lead) Finit 6 0 0 1 11 10 10 Herward (lead) 1 0 0 1 11 11 10 10 West Stray Park (cop.), Camb. 2 15 0 5 5 1 10 10 Herward Tank (cop.), Camb. 2 15 0 5 5 1 10 10 Herward Tank (cop.), Camb. 2 15 0 5 5 1 10 10 Herward Tank (cop.), Camb. 2 15 0 5 5 1 10 10 Herward Tank (cop.), Camb. 2 15 0 5 5 1 10 10 Herward Tank (cop.), Camb. 3 10 0 5 5 1 10 10 Herward Tank (cop.), Camb. 3 10 0 5 5 1 10 10 Herward Tank (cop.), Camb. 3 10 0 5 5 1 10 10 Herward Tank (cop.), Camb. 3 10 0 5 5 5 1 10 10 Herward Tank (cop.), Camb. 3 10 0 5 5 5 1 10 10 Herward Tank (cop.), Camb. 3 10 0 5 .
1024 Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage 0 4 0 ½ ½ 0 2 0 2 0 Feb. 2 512 Wheal Jame (silver-lead), Kea 3 10 0 11 10½ 12 8 10 0 10 <	6, 1857. 6069 Huntoworthy Bridge (cop.)
128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon 50 0 0 80 80 2385 10 0 10 0 0 Feb. 1	1, 1697. 2048 Keneggy, (cop., &c.) Breage 1 4 7 2 2 2 8000 Wharfedale Mining [L.]
80 Wheal Owies, St. Just, Cornwall 70 0 0 200 300 290 13 0 5 0 0—Aug. 2 240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lehant 35 10 0 30 30 35 40 10 0 3 0 0—Aug. 2 189 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne* 107 0 0 130 125 135 286 10 0 2 0 0—Oct. 1 1600 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]. 4 10 0 25 22 24 25 25 31 10 0 2 0 0—Jan. 2 1624 Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear 11 2 6 11/4 13/2 10 2 6 0 7 6—Jan. 1 4096 Wheal Wrey (lead), 8t. Ivest 1 9 0 354 234 2 12 6 0 2 6—Dec. 2 5000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow 5 0 0 42 42 22 15 6 1 10 0—Jan. 1	3, 1852, 2000 Lawly fairs (cop.), 14 16 3 434, 434, 444, 444, 12000 Wheal Bray (cop.), Altarium 1 2 0 4 16, 1858, 1024 Leiant Cons. (tin), Uny Leiant 27 0 0 14, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14
[Dividence pain every two months. I Divinience pain every three months.]	4, 1858. 12000 Llandudno (copper), N. Wales I I I I I I I I I 1024 Wheal Constance (silver-lead) 5 12 6 . 5 . 5 6 5 12 0 Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth 3 6 0 . 3½ . 3½ . 3½ . 3½ . 3½ . 3½ . 3½ .
FOREIGN MINES. 10000 Alten and Quantangen United (cop.), Norway. 16 10 0	1, 1858, 4096 Maidstone (lead), Salop 1 10 0 110 0 1100 Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwithian 2 0 0 10 110 0 11
7000 Engish and Australian 5 0 0 . 14 . 14 . 0 7 6 . 0 2 6 Feb. 2 9000 Congress Winners trace Nova Section S P 1 15 0 0 14 . 17 4 . 16 5 0 0 16 0 . Intra	3, 1858. 30000 Merryfield Mining [L.]
2000 Powel Sentiano (corpora) Culta [4 P] 16 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5, 1857. 1024 Mill Fool (file, cop.) St. Hillary 13 16 6 5 6 6 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
11000 St. John del Rey, Limited 43174 United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av. 23 5 0 . 3½ . 3¾ 116 6 . 0 4 0 -Feb. 1 188676 North British Australasian [S.E.]	5, 1857. 2000 Nanty-Car Phayeder (L.) 2 13 4 234 214 234 4800 Wh. Ludcott (lead), St. Ive. 2 10 8 . 11414 1
NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES. Paid. Last Price. Present. Shares. Paid. Last Price. Present. Shares. 25000 Acadian Charcoal Iron [L.]. 7 0 0 7 5 25000 Liberty, Virginia (gold) 1 0 0 4 4000 London and Virginia (gold) 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Present. 2400 New Machno State & Slab Co. 10 0 0 9 9 6000 Wh. Mary Emma(tin) Lydford 0 4 0 6s 6s
234 Metallurgic [L.] 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4000 New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal 1 10 0 3 3 128 Wheal Polinear, St. Austell. 32 10 0 . 35 . 3 1024 North Buller (cop.), Redrath 13 1 0 . 3 3 3900 Wheal Poliard (copper) 0 15 8 . 4
25000 Central Italian (copper) [1.]. 2 0 0 1 10900 New found Duchy of Baden. 0 10 0 1 50000 Charedon Cons. (cop.) [8, E.] 0 12 64s. 6d. 4s. 5a. 5000 New found Cons. (cop.) [8, E.] 0 12 64s. 6d. 4s. 5a. 5000 New Holtzappel Mining [L.]. 1 0 0 1 4 5000 New Holtzappel Mining [L.]. 1 0 0 1 4 5000 New Holtzappel Mining [L.]. 1 0 0 1 4 5000 New Holtzappel Mining [L.]. 1 0 0 1 4 5000 New Holtzappel Mining [L.]. 1 0 0 1 4 5000 New Holtzappel Mining [L.]. 1 0 0 1 4 5000 New Holtzappel Mining [L.]. 1 0 0 1 4 5000 New Holtzappel Mining [L.]. 1 0 0 1 4 5000 New Holtzappel Mining [L.]. 1 0 0 1 5000 New Holtz	1 1366 North Grambler, Refrith 1 5 0 1 11/4 4096 Wheal Tallack, St. Agnes 0 19 0 120 North Laxey (id.) Isle of Man 50 0 0 55 55 6000 Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan 2 7 6 2 49
19000 Copago Smetting [L.]	21000 No. Stafford. Con. (id., &c.). 1 0 0 . — 1 512 North Penhaldarva (lead) 1 5 0 . 5 . 4½ 5 1024 North Rosewarns, Gwinsar. 0 10 0 . ½
15009 East Indian Coai [1] 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3896 North Tavy (cop.), Buckland 0 50 2 2 1024 Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redr. 26 14 6 51/4 **
10009 Gt. Bar. Land, Harb., & Min. 5 0 0 5 4 2 1000 Western African Mainchile. 85 0 0 .100	170. 6144 N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney 2 10 0 . 444. 444. 2000 Whittoy Fron L
PROGRESSIVE MINES. Shares. Shares. Paid. Last Price. Present. 4900 Abbey Consols (id.) Cardigan. 0 18 6 . 1	*.* Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange.
16099 Angarrack (copper), Philiack. 1 0 0 1½ 1½ 1½ 2200 Benderg [L] 1 0 0 1 256 Antron Consols (cp.), St. Erth 9 7 3 8 8 2000 Berehaven (cop.), Irreland 1 0 0 1 10000 Ashburton United (copper) 2 0 0 2½ 2½ 2½ 200 Beriow Consols (lead) 13 16 0 8 1009 Ashburton United (copper) 2 0 0 2½ 2½ 2½ 5000 Belling Well (cp.), Gwithian 3 10 0 1½	incorporated with Limited Liability. 1 1½ *-* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwesses as alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Heports from mines—in fact, mining time.
10000 Angarrack (copper), Phillack 1 0 0 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 2200 Bendenyen (cop.), Ireland 1 0 0 1 10000 Arandeli (cp.), nr. Asburton C 2 0 0 - 200 Bendenyen (cop.), Ireland 1 0 0 - 20000 Arandeli (cp.), nr. Asburton C 2 0 0 - 200 Bendenyen (cop.), Ireland 1 10 0 - 20000 Bendenyen (copper) 2 0 0 2½ 234 20000 Bendenyen (copper) 2 0 0 234 234 20000 Bendenyen (copper) 2 0 0 234 2	mation of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention. London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26 Part
1000 Barr (lend), Keswick 1 5 0 . 24 . 25 24 1120 Bridsrd Comols 8 8 0 . 74 6000 Basset Graze Untd (cp.), Kea 1 10 0 . —	London: Printed by Richard Middleron, and published by Hernet Exolusing (the proprietors), at their outcos, 100 STREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed,—April 26, 1858.

APRIL 24, 1852

have the power, to aid us, by forweding as Heports from mines—in fact, mines info mation of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.